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PRELIMINARY FISHERIES SURVEY OF THE HAWAIIAN-LINE ISLANDS AREA^{1/}

PART II - NOTES ON THE TUNA AND BAIT RESOURCES OF THE HAWAIIAN, LEEWARD, AND LINE ISLANDS^{2/}

By Fred C. June*

PREFACE

The present report is a digest of the miscellaneous information gathered on the tunas^{2/} and tuna bait-fish resources of the Hawaiian, Leeward, and Line islands; together with related information on the physical characteristics of the various land masses and surrounding seas. The data have been assembled from available literature, discussions with fishermen, and field observations made at various islands in the region. In many instances, desired data could not be obtained without additional field work, which conditions did not permit. However, it is hoped that this summary will be of some aid to those interested in commercial tuna fishing in these waters.

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THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION: The Hawaiian Islands proper consist of eight major islands: Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Kahoolawe, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau; comprising a total land area of approximately 6,450 square miles, of which the island of Hawaii comprises about 62 percent. The islands are all mountainous and of volcanic origin. Their coastlines are indented by numerous bays and coves, and in many places long stretches of white sand beaches, alternating with rocky shores and headlands, rise from the shallow waters inside the reefs. At other places there are no beaches at all; the steep cliffs often drop directly into deep water, or their bases are strewn with

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1/PART I - THE HAWAIIAN LONG-LINE FISHERY BY THE SAME AUTHOR APPEARED IN COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JANUARY 1950, PP. 1-23; ALSO AVAILABLE AS SEPARATE NO. 244.

2/DR. SIDNEY SHAPIRO, FISHERY RESEARCH BIOLOGIST, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, COLLABORATED IN THE PRELIMINARY PHASES OF THIS INVESTIGATION.

3/THE VARIOUS TUNA SPECIES CONSIDERED HERE INCLUDE: YELLOWFIN TUNA (NEOTHUNNUS MACROPTERUS), BIG-EYED TUNA (PARATHUNNUS SIBI), ALBACORE (THUNNUS GERM), OCEANIC SKIPJACK (KATSUWONUS PELAMIS), AND KAWAKAWA (EUTHYNNUS YAITO).

lava rocks. In general, the fringing reef extends only a few hundred yards from shore.

Climate is fairly uniform through the year. Mean monthly air temperature at Honolulu varies from 71° F. in January to 78.4° F. in August. Northeast trade winds prevail throughout the year, but from October to April they are occasionally interrupted by "Kona" (southerly or southwesterly) winds. "Kona" weather is often accompanied by rainstorms which may last from a few hours to three or four days.

SEA TEMPERATURES: The average annual sea-surface temperature in the Hawaiian area is about 77° F. Maximum and minimum monthly averages are shown in table 1.

Table 1 - Maximum and Minimum Monthly Average Sea Temperatures (°F) in the Hawaiian Area ¹								
Month	Sea Temperature							
	Maximum				Minimum			
	Surface	Feet			Surface	Feet		
		100	200	300		100	200	300
January	80	79	78	78	68	68	66	64
February ...	79	78	78	77	67	66	65	64
March	78	77	77	76	66	67	64	64
April	78	77	77	76	68	68	64	64
May	79	78	78	77	70	69	66	64
June	80	80	79	77	74	71	68	64
July	82	80	80	78	76	73	66	64
August	82	81	81	79	77	75	68	66
September ..	82	82	81	80	77	76	67	67
October	82	82	82	80	76	75	68	66
November ...	82	81	81	80	72	72	68	67
December ...	80	80	80	79	70	70	67	66

¹ Reproduced from Oceanographic Rept. No. 12, June 1948, Scripps Inst. of Oceanography, Univ. of Calif.

ing to roughly 150 feet during the summer (figure 2).

Since the tunas are primarily warm-water forms, it is to be expected that the vertical and horizontal distribution of the various species is to some extent governed by sea temperature conditions. The results of the Japanese exploratory investigations in the region of the Inner South Seas, for example, indicate that sea temperature had a close bearing on the occurrence of skipjack and yellowfin tuna, especially in the region of the equatorial countercurrent, where the main fishing grounds for these species were located. Their findings indicate that when temperatures in this zone were below normal, a marked decrease in the catches of skipjack and yellowfin tuna occurred, followed by an increase in the long-line catches of big-eyed tuna and albacore.

Although no basic studies on the relation of sea temperatures to the occurrence and abundance of tunas in Hawaiian waters have been completed, the Territorial Division of Fish and Game has been gathering data on the relation of subsurface temperatures to tuna long-line fishing. The commercial catch records indicate a marked increase in the landings of yellowfin tuna and skipjack, as the waters in this region become progressively warmer during the summer months. As the season advances and the waters again become cooler, the numbers of these two species entering the commercial catches show a decided decline. Big-eyed tuna and albacore, which may be less tolerant of the higher summer temperatures, occur in the catches in fewer

It is at once apparent that, at the surface, the differences between the monthly maximum and minimum temperatures become smaller during the summer season and larger during the winter. The same condition exists at a depth of 100 feet, while at 200 and 300 feet, the differences appear to remain relatively constant. The horizontal distribution of sea temperatures at the surface, 100 feet, 200 feet, and 300 feet, at the two extremes of the year (February and August), is shown in figure 1. The thermocline, therefore, generally lies between 250 and 300 feet during the winter months, ris-

numbers during the summer season. These two species enter the catches in the greatest abundance during the winter months, and their increased appearance follows closely the decline of the yellowfin and skipjack.

OCEAN CURRENTS:

The waters surrounding the Hawaiian Islands are subject to strong and variable currents through the year (figure 3).

In general, currents run southwesterly and westerly offshore, due to the influence of the northeast trade winds. Close inshore, however, the flow is northward along the coastlines, except off the Puna (southeast) coast of Hawaii, where the inshore current flows in a southwesterly direction. In the channels between the islands, the currents are tidal, but to some extent, are influenced by the prevailing winds and the position of the islands with respect to each other.

FIGURE 1
SEA TEMPERATURES (°F.)
HAWAIIAN AREA

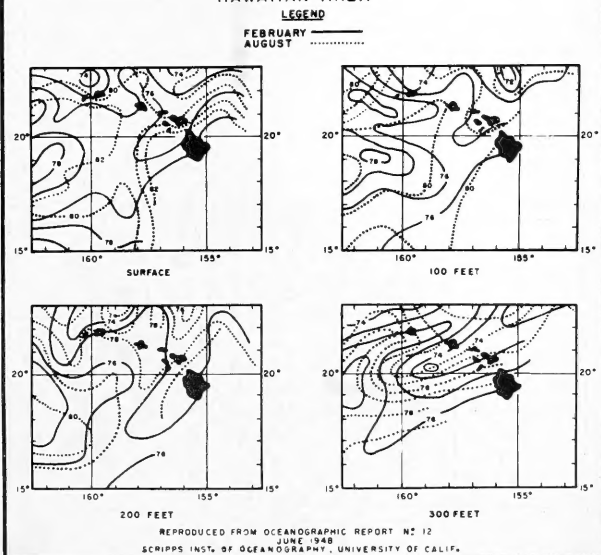
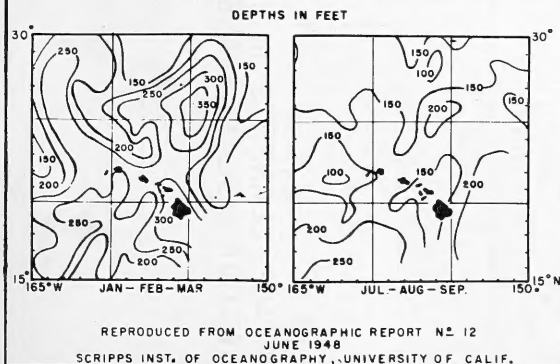
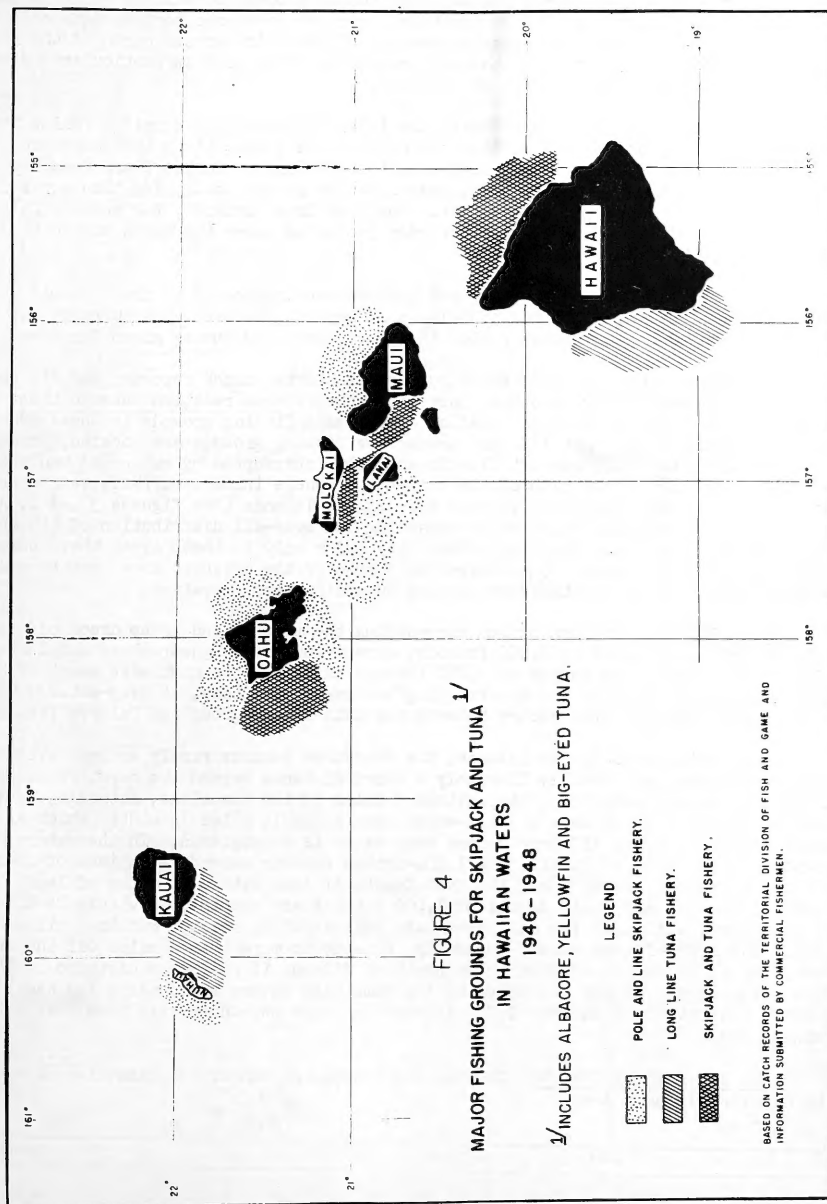


FIGURE 2
AVERAGE THERMOCLINE DEPTH
HAWAIIAN AREA



In Kauai Channel, the main current approaches from the northeast, but abruptly changes its direction of flow to the northwest as it strikes the shallow water bank that extends northwestward off Kaena Point, Oahu. It continues northwestward until it reaches the east coast of Kauai; here it divides in the vicinity of Nawiliwili Bay. North of the bay it follows the coastline and joins the main current north of the island. South of Nawiliwili Bay it joins a large eddy movement that exists south and west of Kauai. This eddy rotates in a clockwise pattern, extending a maximum of about 30 miles offshore. The north-





ward flow of the eddy movement passes along the east coast of Niihau; as it reaches Kaulakaha Channel, between Niihau and Kauai, part of it swings northward through the Channel to join the general westerly movement of the main current north of the Island and part of it again joins the eddy movement. This area in particular is given to sudden changing currents through the year.

The current movements surrounding the Island of Hawaii, generally, follow the trade winds, but, occasionally, they set against the wind. Along the southeast coast of the Island, the main current parallels the shore southwestward from Cape Kumukahi, but swings northwest as it passes Ka Lae on the south, and then moves close inshore along the Kona (leeward) coast. North of Cape Kumukahi, the current follows the coast around Upolu Point. A small eddy is formed where the north and south currents meet in Kawaihae Bay.

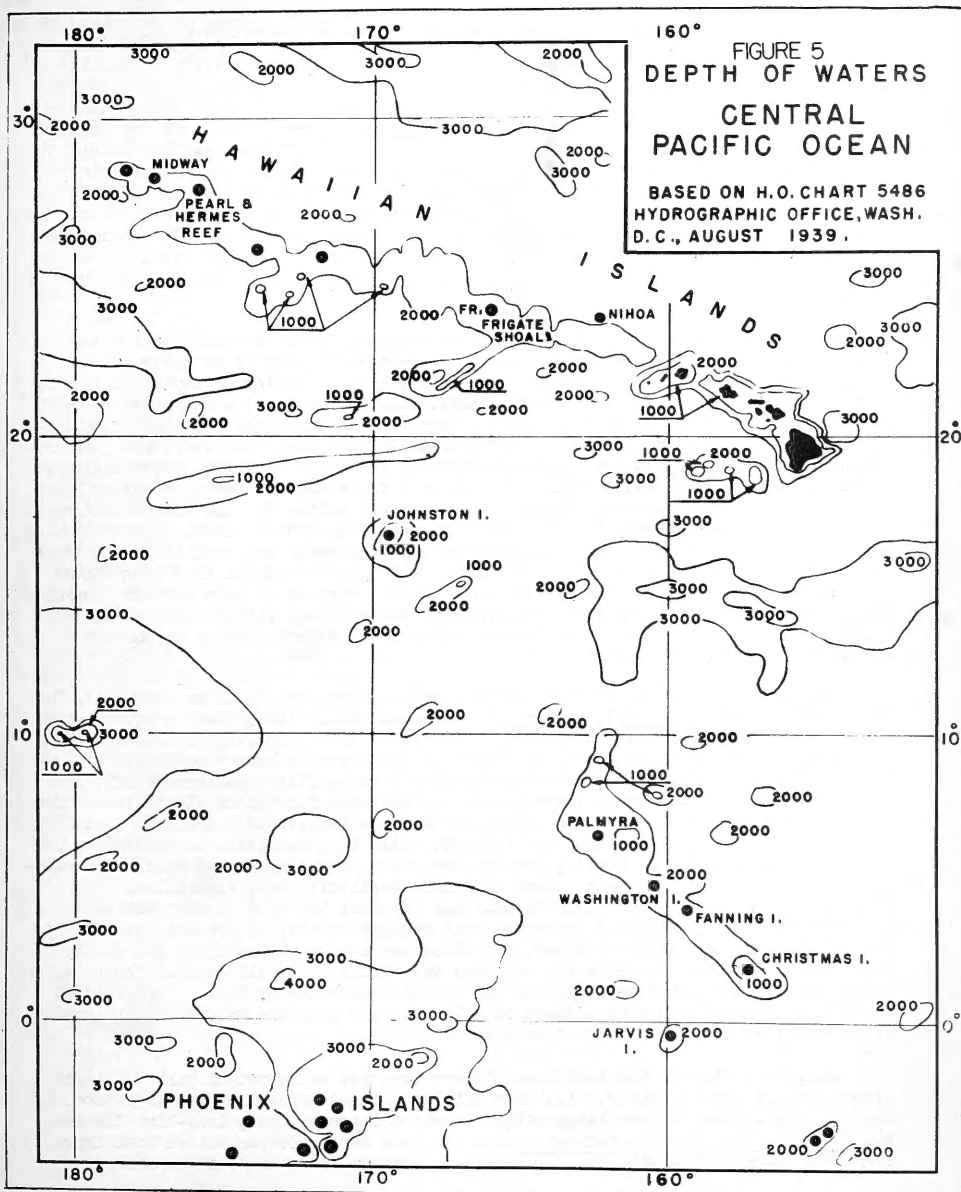
A complicated system of eddies and inshore currents occur in the channels between Molokai, Lanai, Maui, and Kahoolawe; in general, however, the currents surrounding each of these islands follow the same general patterns given for Hawaii.

Information compiled from existing current charts, catch reports, and discussions with fishermen indicate that there is probably some relation between the movement of ocean currents and the location of the main fishing grounds in these waters. It may be pointed out that the most productive fishing grounds are located, generally, in areas where the main current flow is abruptly interrupted by submerged banks or islands which lie in the path of the current, or where inshore currents veer sharply away from the shore along the leeward side of the islands (See figures 3 and 4, pp. 4 and 5), but no definite conclusions regarding the over-all distribution of the tunas can be drawn from these findings, since they refer only to those areas where commercial fishing takes place. Comparisons with some of the offshore areas may have shown just as good fishing had the same fishing intensity been operative.

WATER DEPTHS: The sea bottom surrounding the main island group drops off rapidly to depths of 1,000 to 3,000 fathoms, except for several near-shore shoal areas (figure 5). Depths in excess of 3,000 fathoms exist off the northeast coast of Hawaii, and, similarly, in the waters lying southwest of Niihau. A deep-water trough (over 3,000 fathoms) also occurs between the main island group and Palmyra Island.

Surrounding most of the islands, the 20-fathom contour rarely extends over one mile from shore, and usually lies only a short distance beyond the coral reef. The 100-fathom curve, generally, lies within 5 miles of the coastline, although, southwest of Molokai, there is a shallow-water bank about 14 miles in width, which extends almost 30 miles offshore before deep water is encountered. In the waters surrounding the Island of Hawaii, the 1,000-fathom contour extends a maximum of 40 miles off the northwest coast; along the East Coast, it lies within 10 miles of land. North of Molokai and Maui, depths of 1,000 fathoms are encountered within 25 miles of the coast, while off the island of Oahu this depth is reached within 7 miles of land. The 1,000-fathom curve, generally, extends no more than 5 miles off the south, east, and north shores of Kauai, but north of Niihau, it reaches a distance of 14 miles from land. Almost one-third of the remaining waters surrounding the Hawaiian Islands are between 1,000 and 2,000 fathoms and over two-thirds are more than 2,000 fathoms deep.

TUNA AND BAIT RESOURCES: The two major types of commercial tuna fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands are:



- (A) POLE-AND-LINE LIVE-BAIT SURFACE FISHING FOR OCEANIC SKIPJACK.
(B) LONG-LINE SUBSURFACE FISHING FOR TUNAS AND SPEARFISHES.^{4/}

Of these, the pole-and-line "aku" or skipjack fishery is the most important, both as to quantity caught and value received, and in 1947 accounted for about 45 percent of the total fish production of the Territory. This fishery is carried on by about 30 boats of the Japanese sampan type, varying from 27 feet to 92 feet overall, which operate in the waters immediately adjacent to the main island group. In addition to the skipjack, small yellowfin and big-eyed tuna, which often swim with the larger schools of skipjack, are taken incidentally by pole and line. The main fishing season for skipjack is from May through September, with the peak production occurring in July.

It can be stated that the abundance of skipjack in the Hawaiian region is sufficient for considerable expansion of the present fleet, but if this fishery is to be fully exploited, it can be done economically only by employing boats and fishing techniques which are adapted to local conditions. Rough seas, which often prevail because of strong northeast trade winds, more or less limit the operation of mainland-type tuna clippers during certain periods of the year. Moreover, the fish encountered in this region are characteristically "wild" in behavior, often making it difficult to approach and maintain contact with the schools. For this reason, fast, highly maneuverable boats of moderate size are best suited for the most effective use of chum and the successful landing of a good catch from a school. Purse-seining has not as yet proved practical in these waters because of sea conditions and the "wildness" of the fish. However, the use of chum might hold the fish long enough to permit successful purse-seine operations during periods of calm weather. Another important factor affecting the development of the skipjack fishery is the limited supply of bait available, since live-bait fishing is dependent upon a reliable source of bait for its operation.

The most common bait species in the Hawaiian area is a small anchovy, with the local name "nehu" (Engraulis purpureus), although small silversides or round herrings, when obtainable, are also used. The "nehu" is a schooling fish that occurs over sand and mud bottoms along the shores of the numerous bays throughout the islands. The main bait centers for the Honolulu fishing fleet are Kaneohe Bay, Ala Wai Canal, and Pearl Harbor, where "nehu" can be taken throughout almost the entire year. Other bait grounds on the island of Oahu are Kahaluu, Waikane, and Heeia. Maui boats obtain bait at Kihei and Kahului. Hilo Bay, Kawaihae, and Kalihi on the Island of Hawaii provide baiting grounds for boats operating in the waters surrounding the "big island." On the island of Kauai, Nawiliwili Bay, Port Allen, and Hanalei are the chief bait grounds, while on Molokai, the bulk of the bait is taken from Kaunakakai. Other less important bait grounds, which, at present, are not being utilized by the skipjack fleet, and which may add considerably to the available bait supply include: Maalaea Bay and Hana Bay, Maui; the small bays and coves along the windward coast of Hawaii; Kiholo Bay on the Kona coast of Hawaii; and several small bays along the northern coast of Molokai. How well the bait stock in these areas would hold up if heavily fished is not known.

Catches landed by the long-line fishery comprise an important part of the tuna production of the Territory. Although little is known concerning the migrations and habitat preferences of the large pelagic tunas and spearfishes, long-line fishing for these fishes is conducted throughout the year in the deeper waters that increase ^{4/}THE TERM SPEARFISHES IS USED HERE TO INCLUDE THE SWORDFISH, SAILFISH, AND MARLINS.

in depth sharply away from the islands—from 2 to 20 miles from shore. The main species taken by this method include: yellowfin tuna, big-eyed tuna, striped marlin, and black marlin. Occasionally, white marlin, short-nosed marlin, swordfish, sailfish, and albacore are taken with the other species. Yellowfin tuna show an increased abundance in the long-line catches in April and continue to provide the greatest part of the catch through the summer season, whereas, big-eyed tuna, albacore, and marlins are taken in greatest numbers during the winter months (November through April). A description of the long-line gear and the method of operation have been presented in a previous report.^{5/}

LEEWARD ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION: The Leeward Islands consist of some 17 named banks, reef areas, and islands which extend northwestward of the main Hawaiian group to about the longitude of Midway Island. The land areas composing this chain vary from barren, rocky islands to a series of sand islets lying on a coral reef. The surrounding waters are warm enough to permit coral growth, and as a consequence, most of the islands are fringed by extensive reefs. Certain of the group, however, including Nihoa, Necker, and Gardner Pinnacle are of volcanic origin, and their shores are almost completely free of coralline growth. The islands, for the most part, are barren of vegetation and are uninhabited, although Nihoa and Necker islands show evidence of ancient habitation and Midway Island at present is occupied by a small United States Naval installation.

Northeast trade winds prevail in this region through most of the year; but during the period from October to April, southwest winds frequently bring rain and squalls.

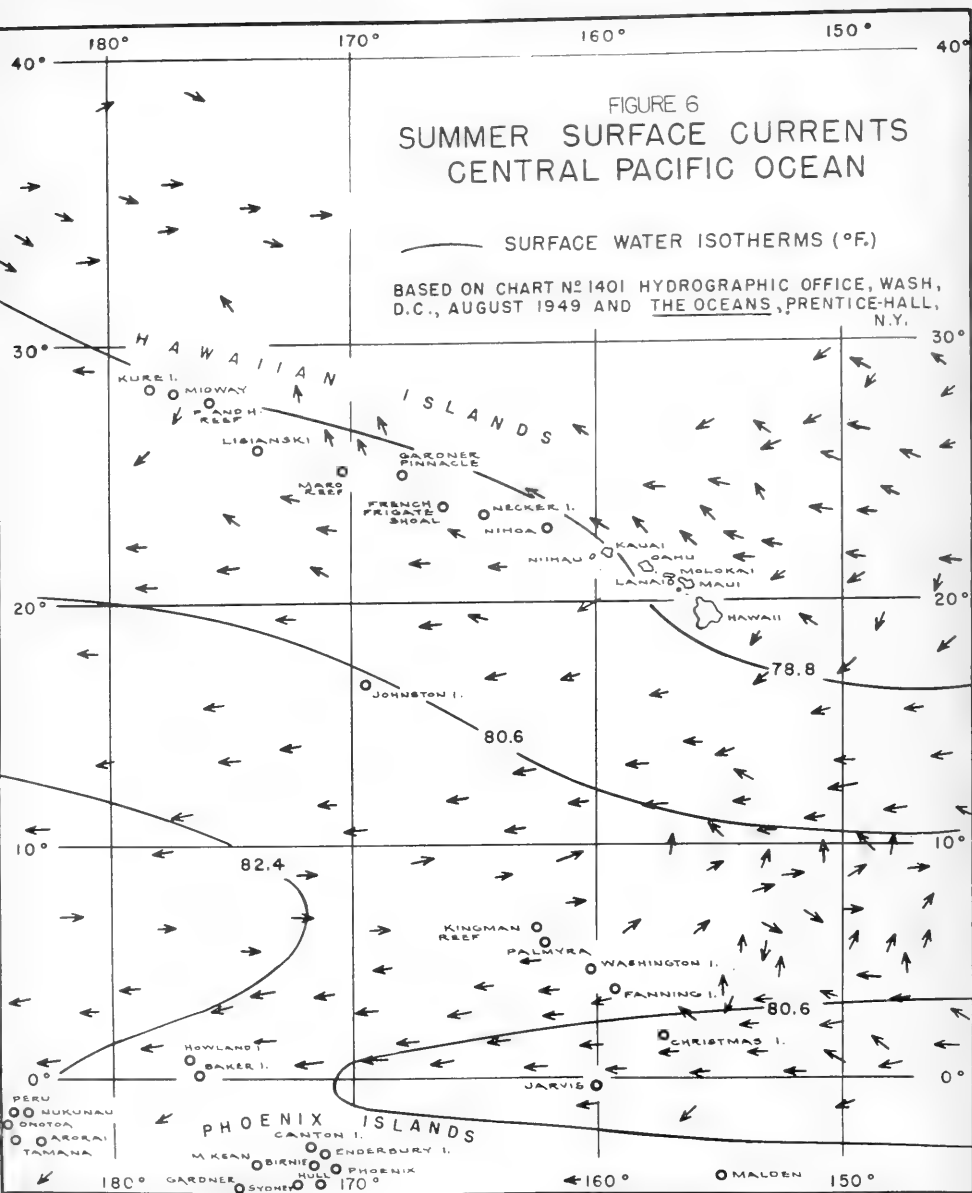
SEA CONDITIONS: A series of shallow-water banks, which vary from less than a mile to over 50 miles in length, lie between the various islands in this group. In general, waters over these banks are from 9 to about 40 fathoms deep. The banks and islands are separated from each other by water depths of over 1,000 fathoms. Along the northern and southern boundaries of this island chain, the 2,000-fathom contour usually lies within about 20 miles of the shoals.

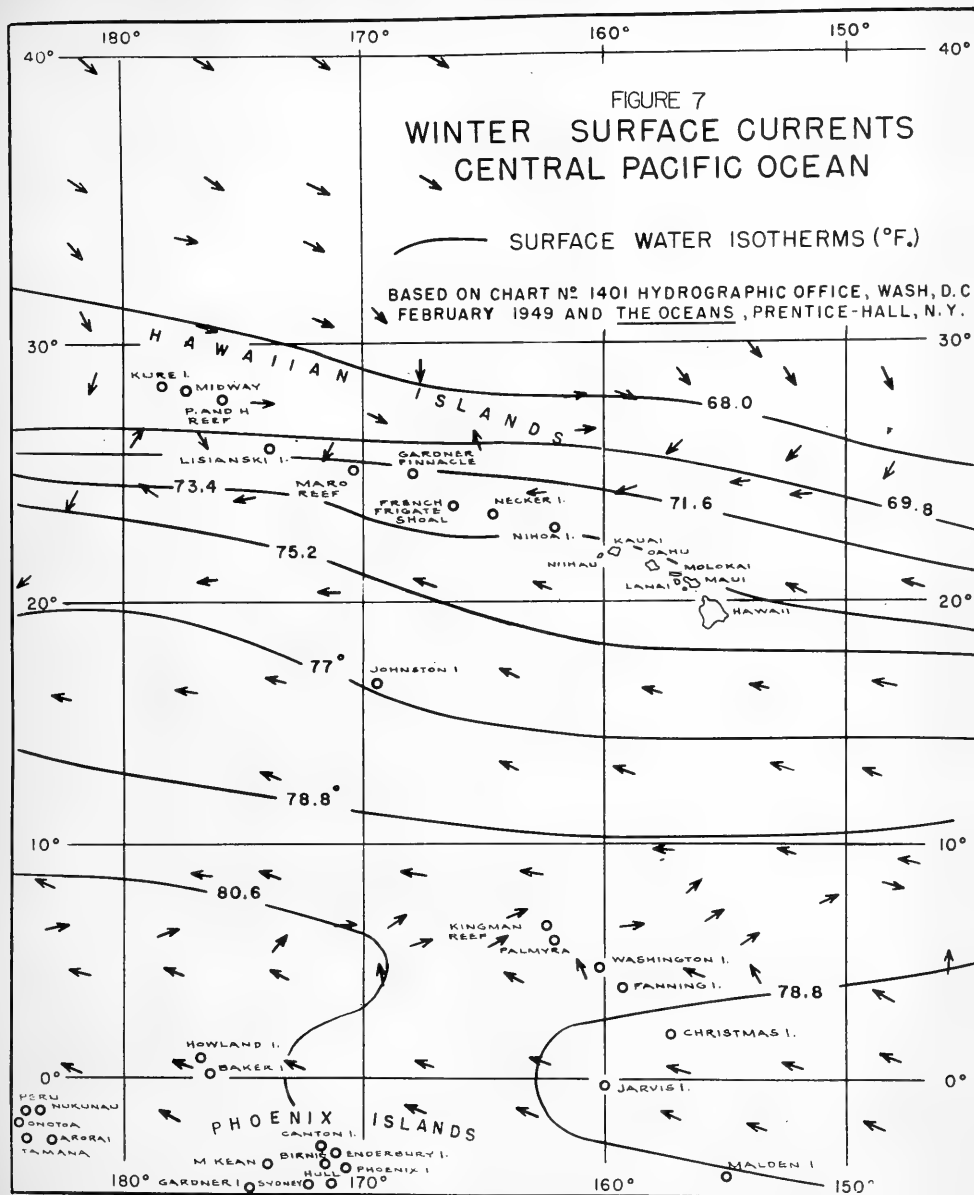
The main current flow is westerly or northwesterly during the summer months. However, between Lisianski Island and Pearl and Hermes Reef, it appears to set northward during this season. During the winter months, the current trends southeasterly in the vicinity of Midway Islands, extending southeastward to Gardner Pinnacle. Between Midway and Kure islands, the current sets southward through most of the year (figures 6 and 7, pp. 10 and 11).

Surface-water isotherms indicate that the sea temperature in this region reaches a maximum of about 78.8° F. during the summer season, but during the winter months, there is a noticeable temperature drop within the surface layer (figure 1).

BAIT RESOURCES: The leeward chain of islands and shallow-water banks support an almost virgin stock of bait, which, at present, is not being exploited. Information gathered from various scientific investigators and interviews with fishermen indicate that one of the most productive bait grounds in this region is French Frigate Shoal (figure 8), which lies on the eastern end of the chain. Smith and Schaefer (1949) reported that during bait-fishing operations of the M. V. Oregon in January 1948, species of small silverside, known to the Hawaiians as "iao" (Atherina insularum), were found to occur here in considerable quantities. About 450 scoops of

^{5/}SEE PAGE 1, FOOTNOTE 1.





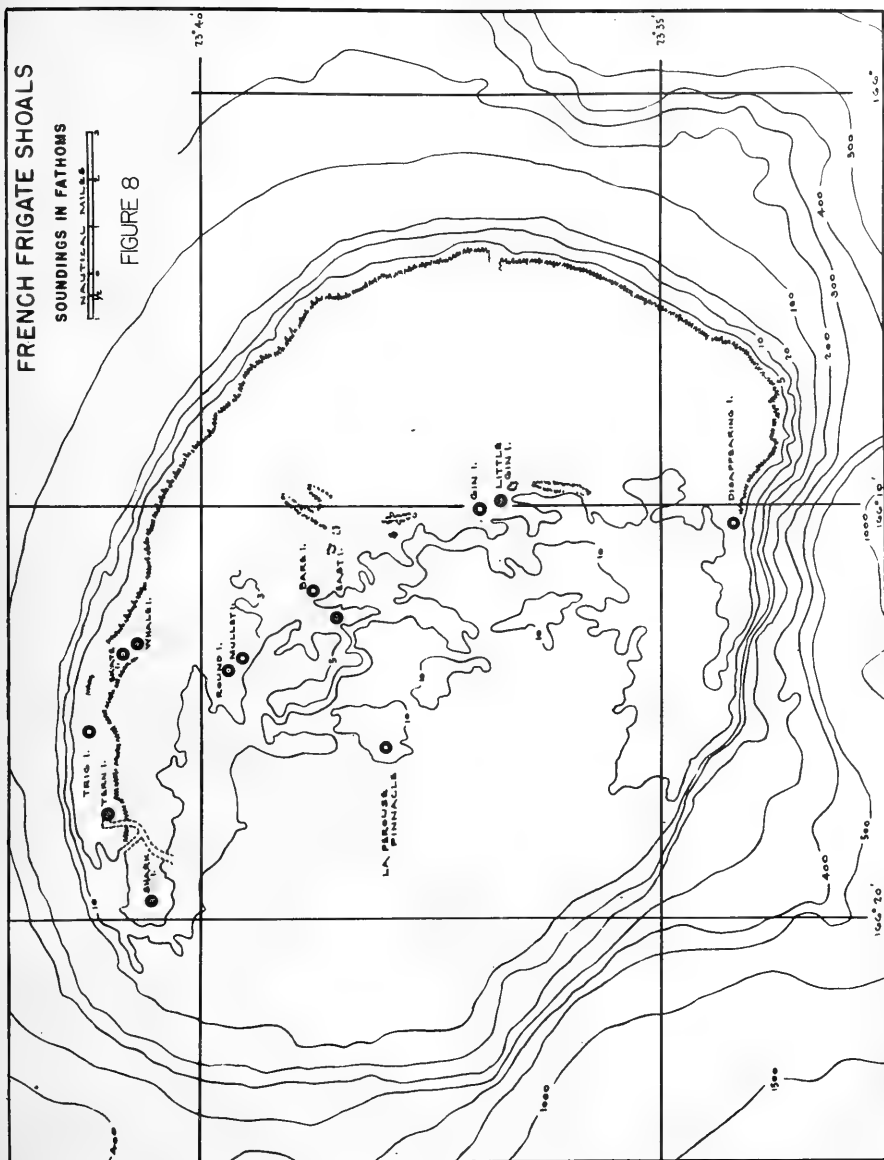
this species were taken by the Oregon on the sandy beaches surrounding East and Tern islands during 10 days fishing and exploring. The following August the Oregon returned to the area for a second load of bait. Eckels (1949) reported that about 300 scoops of "iao" were caught in the shallow waters surrounding East Island during two days. An additional 78 scoops of the same species were taken during two days fishing off Gin and Little Gen islands, and over 500 scoops were caught in depths of 3 to 15 feet off Tern Island during two days. He concludes, "whether the stock of 'iao' present in this area would maintain a sizable bait fishery is not known. However, quantities of bait sufficient to supply at least two or possibly three tuna clippers the size of the Oregon were present during the August period when the vessel was at French Frigate Shoals."

On a visit to the Shoal by the author aboard a Coast Guard vessel on May 18, 1949, the waters surrounding several of the small islets were scouted for bait. A three-day "Kona" storm had ended the day prior to our arrival and the small fish were not seen along the beaches, but occurred in the deeper waters among the coral heads. Most of the islets are surrounded by sand beaches, which are frequently interrupted by patches of coral. Bait-netting operations could be carried on along many of these beaches at places where breaks in the coral occur. A surround-type net, between 80 and 100 feet in length and about 12 feet in depth, of one-half inch stretched mesh, and with a heavily leaded bottom, would perhaps be most satisfactory. The net could either be stretched across the outer limits of a sand beach and worked in toward shore, or it could be paid out from a skiff, with one end of the net held on shore as the skiff moved in a half circle around the bait. The transfer of fish from the bunt of the net could be made, either to a skiff equipped with a bait compartment or to shallow-draft (not more than 18 inches) bait receivers.

Information gathered from fishermen stationed at Tern Island indicate that the "iao" periodically occur in large schools in the shallow waters surrounding most of the islets at French Frigate Shoal. They appear to be quite tame and are not easily frightened when surrounded by a net. A small round herring, known locally as "piha" (Spratelloides delicatulus), is found throughout the area, but it occurs sporadically, as is characteristic of this species in the Hawaiian Islands. Both "iao" and "piha" apparently occur in greatest abundance during the summer months. It has been observed that during the winter months, when stormy weather conditions frequently prevail in this area, these small fish often disappear from the sand beaches surrounding the islets. Consequently, bait fishing may at times be restricted during the season.

Several investigators have reported the occurrence of various species of small fish in certain areas lying to the northwest of French Frigate Shoal. This information is scanty and is not supported by any commercial attempts to exploit these bait stocks, but it does offer some data regarding the distribution of bait fish in the Leeward Island chain.

Pietschman (1938) reports "many individuals" of "iao," "piha," and "aholehole" (Kuhlia marginata) at Pearl and Hermes Reef. Galtsoff (1933), in a biological survey of the area from July 15 to September 1, 1930, stated that many small fish abound in the lagoon at Pearl and Hermes, among which he listed "iao" and a species of mullet (Mugil cephalus). It is not known whether these various species occur in this area in sufficient quantities to support a sizable bait fishery. However, it is to be expected that the large lagoon and reef areas should support a fairly abundant bait stock, since the topography of this area is very similar to French Frigate Shoal, which lies at the eastern end of this chain, and where considerable quantities of bait are present.



At Lisianski Island, Pietschman reports the occurrence of "piha" but says nothing about its abundance. Fowler and Ball (1925) state that the sandy bays and coves of this island supported "myriads of a relatively small number of species," among which "aholehole" was recorded as occurring in the millions. "Piha" and "iao" are also reported. These authors also reported "aholehole" as being common at Laysan Island.

Recent information indicates that "aholehole" is abundant at Midway Islands during the spring and early summer months. "Iao" similarly occur in some numbers during the spring months. Nothing more is known concerning the occurrence of other bait species.

Our observations and those made by the scientific personnel aboard the Oregon and others in the Leeward Island chain indicate that this area appears to be the most promising source of bait for tuna vessels operating in this region. However, no definite conclusions can be stated at this time as to the magnitude of the bait supply and variations in abundance through the year. It will be necessary for frequent and extended observations to be carried on at various intervals through the year and over the entire area. If it could be shown that the stock of "iao" at French Frigate Shoal is sufficient to provide a supply of bait for intensive live-bait operations, an independent live-bait fishery, which would catch and hold bait in containers from which tuna boats could obtain bait, could easily be established and maintained on one of the islets, or clipper ships could obtain bait by the methods already described.

TUNA RESOURCES: There is some information available concerning the distribution of tunas in the adjacent waters of the Leeward Island chain, although at present this region is not being exploited for these pelagic fish. Various reports indicate that yellowfin tuna, oceanic skipjack, and "kawakawa" may occur in this region in important quantities.

During the exploratory fishing cruise of the N. B. Scofield (in the summer of 1948) in the waters extending northwestward of the Hawaiian Islands proper to French Frigate Shoal, oceanic skipjack were found to be plentiful over the shallow banks in this area. Yellowfin tuna were also present but, almost invariably, they were found mixed with skipjack. "Kawakawa" were taken exclusively in the shallowest waters over the banks. The best fishing in this region was on the slope of the banks, where the sea bottom dropped off rapidly from 40 or 50 fathoms to prevailing depths.

In August 1948, the Oregon explored the banks to the northwest of French Frigate Shoal for tuna. "Kawakawa" were found to be rather numerous between Brooks Bank and Gardner Pinnacle, but few yellowfin and oceanic skipjack were encountered. Nevertheless, some fish were caught by trolling and by pole and line.

During the summer of 1948 several fishermen stationed at French Frigate Shoal fished long lines for yellowfin tuna in the waters lying just outside the fringing reef along the northeast side of the Shoal. Using 16 baskets of gear, with a total of 80 hooks, they were able to catch from 25 to 40 fish a day, which shows a higher catch per unit of effort than is common in Hawaiian waters.

During our cruise to French Frigate Shoal in May 1949, seven schools of tuna were sighted in the vicinity of the Shoal. One school was identified as yellowfin tuna and appeared to be about three quarters of a mile in length at the surface. Another school, tentatively identified as oceanic skipjack, was about the same size as the school of yellowfin. The other schools seen were not close enough to permit

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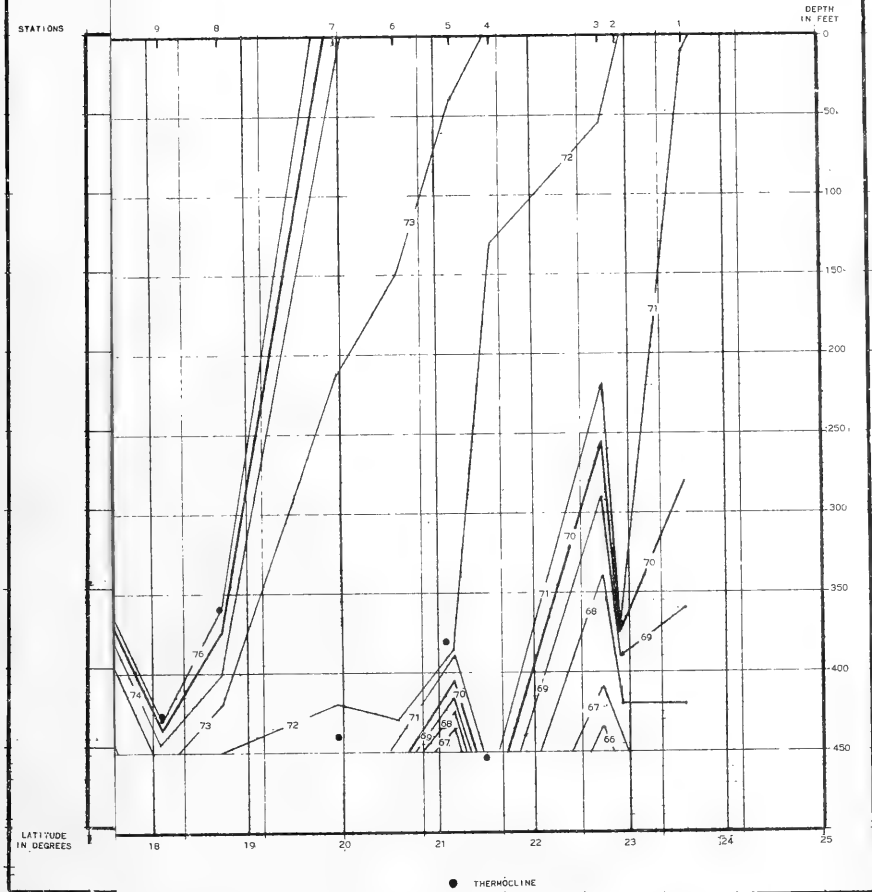
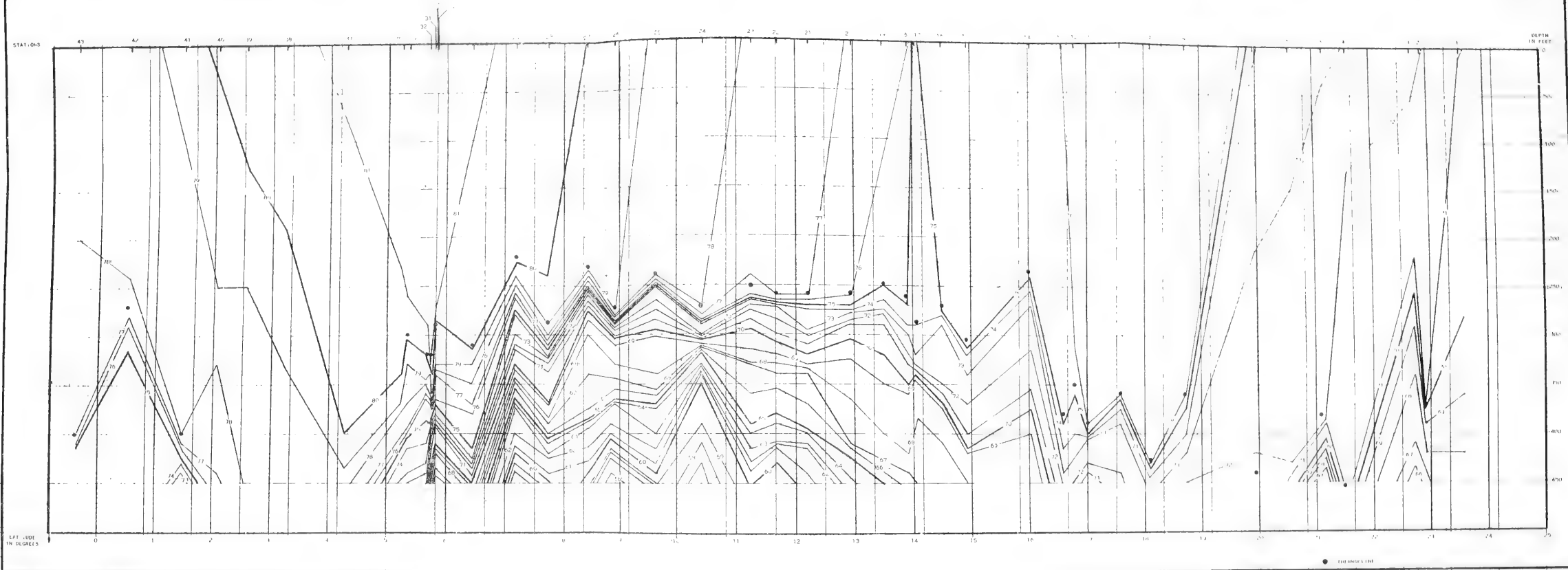


FIGURE 9
 BATHYTHERMOGRAPH DATA--M. V. OREGON-- FRENCH FRIGATE SHOALS TO JARVIS ISLAND, FEBRUARY 1948
 TEMPERATURES IN °F.



identification. Six of these schools were seen under flocks of birds. In addition, about 15 flocks of birds, which appeared to be "working" over schools of fish, were sighted between Nihoa and French Frigate Shoal.

Discussions with Hawaiian fishermen (engaged in hand lining for bottom fish over the shallow-water banks in this region) indicate that schools of yellowfin, oceanic skipjack, and "kawakawa" are invariably seen on the cruises to and from the fishing grounds. Schools of yellowfin, a mile or so in length at the surface, have been seen. They report oceanic skipjack and yellowfin as most common during the summer months, although some tuna are caught on trolled lures throughout the year.

THE LINE ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION: The Line Island chain is composed of some 17 scattered atolls and reef areas which run from about 6° N. latitude to just below the Equator near 160° W. longitude. One of the largest coral islands in this group is Christmas, which has a total land area of about 160 square miles. These islands are separated from each other by waters which are over 1,000 fathoms deep. Most of the islands are surrounded by fringing reefs enclosing a central lagoon. Outside of the reefs the sea bottom drops off to great depths within only a short distance of the limits of the coral.

The prevailing winds in this region blow from the east through the year. Frequent line squalls, usually only of short duration, blow from the southeast; however, fair weather may be expected during most of the year.

SEA CONDITIONS: The Line Islands are situated partially within the region of the equatorial countercurrent, and as a consequence, the conditions produced by the water movements in this zone may be expected to greatly affect the biological productivity of the surrounding seas.

The north equatorial current originates off Central America and remains in the Northern Hemisphere as it moves across the entire Pacific Ocean. In the region of the Line Islands, it extends southward to about 8° N. latitude during the greatest part of the year. The south equatorial current is present on both sides of the Equator, reaching northward to about 5° N. latitude. Lying between the two, the equatorial countercurrent flows eastward, reaching velocities up to two knots at the surface, as it moves farther northward from the Equator during the northern summer. As a result of forces arising from the earth's rotation, causing transverse circulations, divergences arise at the northern boundary of the equatorial countercurrent and along the Equator, while at the southern boundary of the countercurrent, a convergence occurs. These current divergences (at the Equator and at the northern boundary of the countercurrent) cause the deeper waters, which are rich in plant nutrients, to rise to the surface. Within the surface layer, where light is sufficient for photosynthetic processes, these nutrients may be utilized by the microscopic plant life living in this zone. These plants provide the basic food source, which indirectly provides the food supply for the large pelagic fish. It is to be expected, therefore, that the tunas may be encountered in abundance in these latitudes, as indeed is the case farther to the westward, where (prior to World War II) the major tuna fishing areas exploited by the Japanese in the South Seas centered between 0° and 7° N. latitude, extending as far eastward as 160° E. longitude. The data compiled by Japanese research vessels operating in this region point out that the best fishing grounds, for the most part, were located within the limits of the equatorial countercurrent, with yellowfin tuna heading the list of species caught.

Surface water isotherms show little horizontal variation in sea temperatures in the region of the Line Islands; the only apparent difference occurs at the two

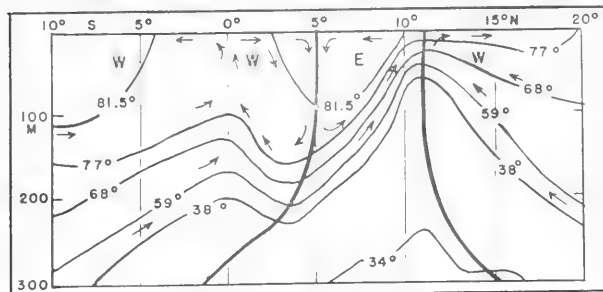


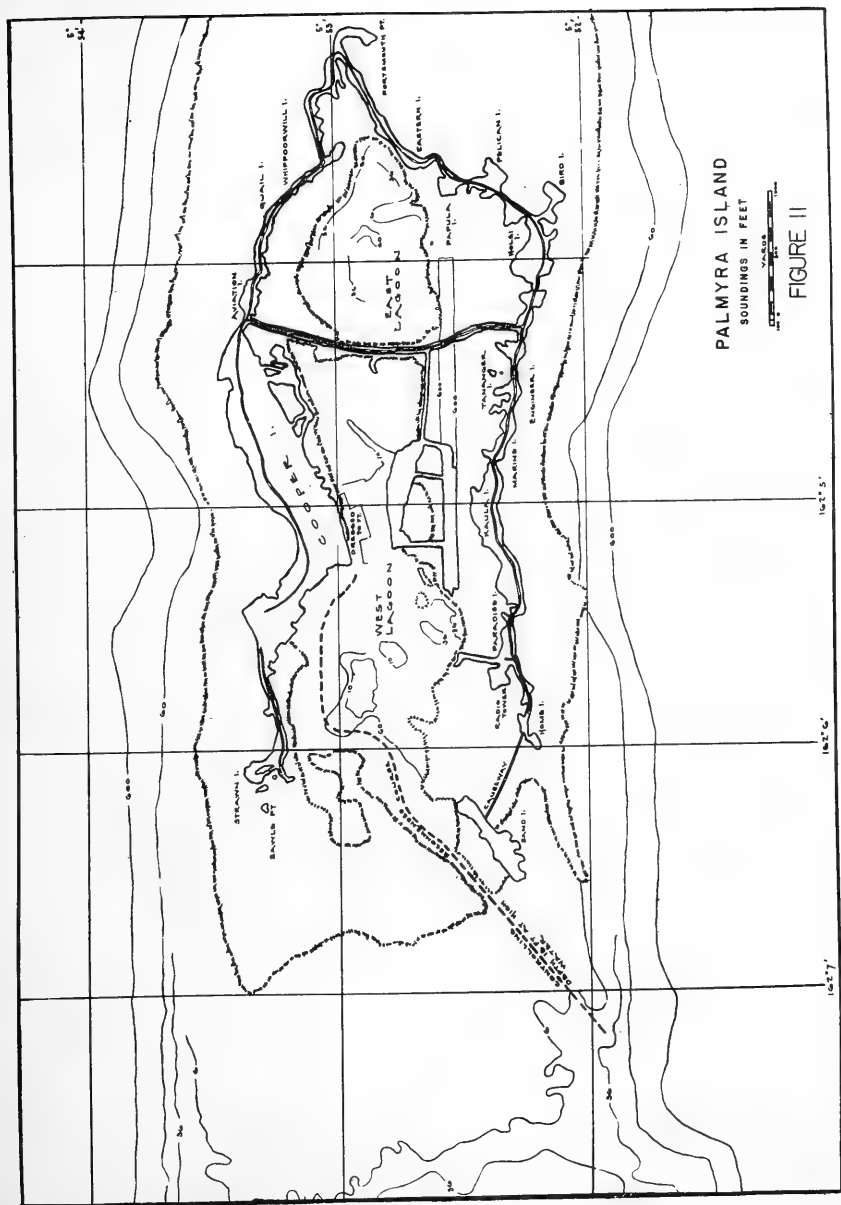
FIGURE 10 - VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE IN LONGITUDE 140° W., BETWEEN 10° S. AND 20° N. IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN. ACCORDING TO OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE CARNEGIE, OCTOBER 1924 (REPRODUCED FROM THE OCEANS, PRENTICE HALL, N. Y.).

extremes of the year (figures 6 and 7). The depth to the thermocline, however, varies greatly in this zone due to the upwelling associated with the equatorial countercurrent. The data recorded by the Oregon in February 1948 (figure 9) indicates that, near the Equator, the least depth to the thermocline was found to be about 270 feet, while the greatest depth was 400 feet at 1° N. latitude. The Carnegie's findings, similarly, indicate a great variation in depth to the thermocline in a north-south direction in the waters lying east of this island chain (figure 10). The thermocline lies closest to the surface, of course, where the upwelling occurs along the divergences.

The variations in thermocline depth must be taken into consideration with respect to long-line operations in this area, for in all likelihood, the vertical distribution of the tunas is influenced to a large extent by subsurface temperature conditions. The results of the Japanese exploratory investigations, for example, indicate that water temperature at the 100-meter stratum is most closely related to long-line fishing for yellowfin tuna in the equatorial regions lying to the westward of the Line Islands. Within the limits of the equatorial countercurrent (where yellowfin were found to be most abundant), the best catches were made when temperatures at a depth of 100 meters were over 20° C. (68° F.)

BAIT RESOURCES: The only definite information on the bait fish resources of this area is that pertaining to Palmyra Island (figure 11). On a survey trip to Palmyra by the author in June 1949, the entire island was scouted for bait. It was immediately obvious that fish of the size suitable for use as live bait were most plentiful in East Lagoon. These were primarily species of the mullet family (Mugil crenilabis, M. vaigiensis, and M. trichilus), varying from one inch to over 6 inches in length. The mullet occurs here in schools of varying size, from a few scoops to a hundred or more scoops, and could be seen swimming at the surface over the entire lagoon. Small milkfish (Chanos chanos), about 2 or 3 inches long, were also in evidence along the beaches. In West Lagoon, small goatfish, from one to 4 inches long, occurred in quantity along the north shore of the lagoon. According to several of the natives, the goatfish are fairly abundant along the sand beaches during June, July, and August; however, it is doubtful that they exist in quantities sufficient to supply anything but very limited fishing operations.

In February 1949, the commercial tuna clipper Calistar prospected Palmyra Island for bait. Using a Galapagos net in the shallow waters of East Lagoon, only about 8 scoops of 5-inch mullet were taken. From discussions with Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) personnel stationed on the island it was learned that the small mullet, which, apparently, are most abundant during the summer months, were not in evidence during the Calistar's explorations in the early part of the year.



It is not known whether the stock of mullet at Palmyra is sufficient to support a reliable bait fishery, since the occurrence of the small-size fish is apparently a seasonal phenomenon. Furthermore, how suitably this bait would survive long-distance transportation and handling has not been determined. Nevertheless, if the stock of mullet, found to be present during our visit to the area, would hold up through the summer months for commercial exploitation, East Lagoon would probably prove the most suitable bait grounds. A surround-type beach seine, about 200 feet long, and at least 5 feet deep, of 1/2-inch stretched mesh, with a cork float line, large bunt, and a heavily leaded bottom would be most satisfactory for use along the sandy beaches; however, captured bait would have to be transported a distance of about 4 miles to the dock area. This could be accomplished only with greatest difficulty. It would be necessary to use either a shallow-draft (not over 2 feet) bait receiver, or a skiff with a built-in bait compartment. The receiver could be towed out of the lagoon through the southeast channel and worked along the coral platform on the southern side of the atoll. Numerous coral patches, some of which are completely uncovered, would be encountered, making navigation difficult. It must also be pointed out that the coral shelf extends only about 250 yards from the shore line on the south, with heavy rollers frequently breaking over the edge of the reef and reaching to the shore. A similar condition exists along the northern side of the atoll.

TUNA RESOURCES: Various observations on the tuna stock of the Line Islands region indicate that oceanic skipjack and yellowfin tuna appear to exist in the area in commercially important quantities.

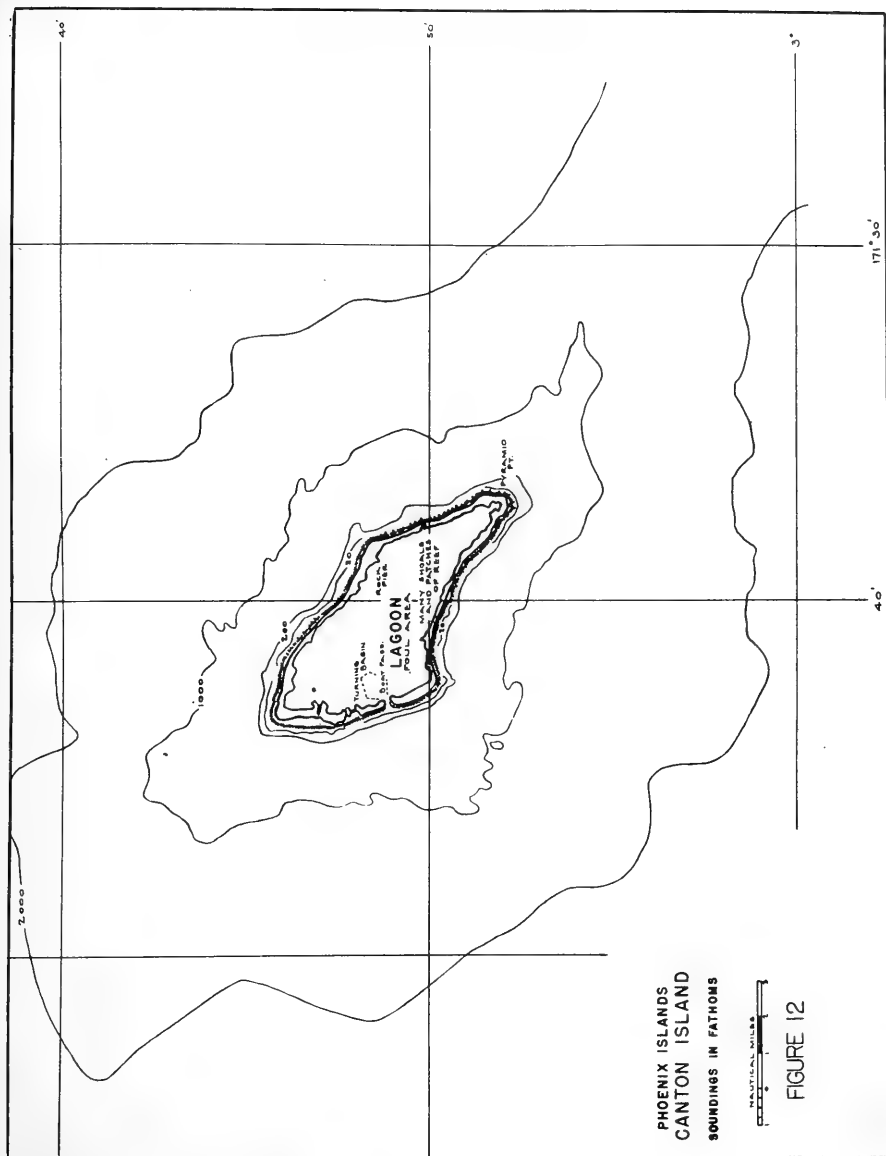
On the exploratory cruise of the Oregon through the Line Islands in February 1948, numerous schools of oceanic skipjack were seen on the run between Palmyra and Jarvis, and between Jarvis and Christmas Island. A number of skipjack and small yellowfin were taken by trolling, and several schools of yellowfin were fished at Jarvis and Fanning, producing some fish; however, around Christmas Island only one large school of fish was seen. Many of the schools encountered in this region were moving too fast to permit fishing.

During the summer of 1948, the N. B. Scofield explored the areas surrounding Johnston Island and found an abundance of fish, mostly skipjack, in the immediate vicinity of the island. Occasionally, mixed schools of skipjack and yellowfin were seen, but no schools of straight yellowfin were encountered.

On the fishing and exploratory cruise of the Calistar in the Line Islands region in February 1949, live bait fishing was found to be best at Fanning Island, where about 50 tons of yellowfin were taken close to the beach. At Palmyra, another 15 tons of yellowfin were taken in the waters lying to the west of the island. It may be of interest to note that the tuna were located by means of trolled lines. As the fish rose to the surface, chumming was begun. A number of tuna schools (possibly skipjack) was seen in the open ocean, but the fish were at all times moving too fast to permit fishing.

Interviews with CAA personnel stationed at Palmyra confirmed the fact that tuna are in evidence in the vicinity of the island the year round, and are frequently taken on troll lines within a short distance of the barrier reef along the west side of the island.

It can be expected that oceanic skipjack and yellowfin tuna occur in the waters of the Line Islands in sufficient quantities for commercial exploitation, but further research is needed to determine at what seasons, areas, and depths tuna occur in



quantity, and to discover those relationships between the peculiarities of the environment and the distribution and behavior of the tunas which will make possible the prediction of successful fishing areas, depths, and methods.

CANTON ISLAND

INTRODUCTION: Canton Island lies outside the Hawaiian archipelago, but the results of a survey of this atoll are included in this report to provide general information on the tuna and bait resources of this region.

During our^{6/} visit to the Island on June 28 and 29, 1949, the joint facilities of the British and American administrative agencies were made available for conducting a survey of the area. By means of a small motor launch, we were able to explore parts of the lagoon and certain waters lying outside the fringing reef along the west side of the Island. Collections of various species of small fish, that might be suitable for use as live bait, were made by means of a dip net and a light at night. Additional specimens were also collected inside the lagoon by native fishermen using a beach seine.

Canton Island, the largest and most northerly of the Phoenix group, is a triangular coral atoll located about 1,660 miles southwest of Honolulu at 2°50' S. latitude and 171°43' W. longitude (figure 12). The east or windward side is approximately 9 miles long in a southeasterly-northwesterly direction and the shortest lee side is about 4 miles in a north-south direction. The atoll consists of a narrow strip of land, from 100 to 500 yards in width, that forms a rim enclosing a large lagoon. The main channel leading into the lagoon is about 100 yards wide and has a controlling depth of 28 feet, with over a 6-knot current at the strength of tidal flows. There is also a small boat channel located about one mile north of the southwest point of the island.

The fringing reef extends only about 200 yards from the shore line, except at the three corners, where it extends outward about 400 yards. The waters outside the reef drop off to depths of over 300 fathoms within a few hundred yards. The waters in the lagoon reach a maximum depth of 12 fathoms, but the bottom is interrupted by numerous reefs and coral heads. At low tide, the sandy beaches within the lagoon extend inward about 100 yards along the northwest and east sides before coral heads are encountered.

A coral slab pier, about 100 yards long, extends into the lagoon from the northeast rim, near its midpoint. A turning basin, about 550 yards long, 525 yards wide, and 25 feet deep, lies adjacent to the pier, providing excellent docking facilities for large vessels. Two 20' x 40' reefer buildings, which were formerly used by the Armed Forces during the war, are located near the docksite. The refrigeration machinery is nearly intact, but would have to be reconditioned before it could be put into operation. Various wooden frame buildings that could be used as maintenance shops and storage warehouses are available. A limited amount of Diesel fuel is available at the docksite for vessels operating in the area. The supply of fresh water is very limited; however, unlimited amounts of slightly brackish water are available.

There is an artificial pond, which was built by the Armed Forces during the war, located on the southwest shore of the lagoon at a point about 1-1/2 miles from the docksite. The pond is about 75 yards in diameter and has a small raceway built up from the bottom of the entrance, so that at low tide, water is retained within

^{6/}STANLEY PETERSON, FISHERY ENGINEER, POFI, ACCOMPANIED THE AUTHOR, AND OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE JOINTLY.

the enclosure. This relatively shallow body of water might serve as a holding pond for live bait. Bait from the pond could easily be carried to the pier by means of a shallow draft (1 to 1-1/2 feet) bait receiver and power skiff.

The prevailing winds in this region blow from the east with an average velocity of 12 to 18 knots. Little rain falls on the Island itself, but off the Island frequent rain squalls occur.

SEA CONDITIONS: The sea bottom surrounding Canton Island drops off rapidly to great depths, just outside the fringing reef. The 1,000-fathom curve lies within about two miles of the reef, while the 2,000-fathom contour extends outward no less than 7 miles from shore. A deep-water trough (over 3,000 fathoms) lies to the northwest of the island. Depths in excess of 1,000 fathoms separate Canton from Enderberry Island which lies to the southeast. Comparison of summer and winter surface water isotherms shows little seasonal variation in sea temperature, the surface water remaining close to 80.6° F. through the year (figures 6 and 7). The prevailing current in this area sets almost due west.

BAIT RESOURCES: Within the lagoon, several species of mullet (Mugil vaigiensis and M. crenilabis), from 1 inch to over 12 inches long, were evident in considerable quantities. They appear to be the most common fish here and provide the chief food fish for the natives. Numerous schools of small round herring (Sprattelloides delicatulus) were in evidence along the beaches during the afternoons, but disappeared from these areas shortly after sundown. None of this species were present in the light collections at night. "Holehole" (Kuhlia sandvicensis) were also present in the lagoon and a few were taken by seining. The natives reported that this species is most abundant here during the spring months. Various species of small goatfish were also seen in varying abundance in the lagoon, but were not evident in sufficient quantities to permit any statement as to their availability for use as bait. There were apparently no members of either the silverside or anchovy families here; at least, these fish were not seen and they were not present in the collections.

The observations made at Canton during this survey indicate that the bait stock within the lagoon might prove to be adequate for a limited number of live-bait tuna vessels, but how well this stock would stand up under continued fishing is not known. The best baiting grounds for the various species listed above appeared to be located over the uninterrupted sand beaches along the northeast and northwest shores inside the lagoon. A surround-type net (see p. 18) could be used to best advantage, as many of the beaches here are devoid of coralline growth, and at high tide, the waters off the shoal areas are of sufficient depth to permit its operation.

TUNA RESOURCES: During our stay at the Island, several large schools of yellowfin tuna were seen within several hundred yards of the fringing reef along the west side of the Island, and in each case the fish were under flocks of "working birds." A local fishing party fished for skipjack on the afternoon of our last day's visit. Two fishermen landed 15 fish on a pole and jig in a period of about 20 minutes. They estimated the size of the school fished to be "about five acres." CAA personnel, stationed on the island, reported that schools of both yellowfin and oceanic skipjack are in evidence through the year, but appear in greater numbers during the winter months. So far as is known, the tuna resources of this area have never been exploited commercially.

It may be expected that skipjack and yellowfin tuna exist in this region in commercial quantities, but the limited nature of this survey precludes any conclusions as to the relative abundance of these species in different areas and at different seasons.

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S. S. PACIFIC EXPLORER

Part III—Below Deck Arrangements and Refrigeration Equipment

Brine freezing has been reported to have an adverse effect on the quality of certain fish which are to be ultimately distributed in fresh fish markets, but fortunately the freezing of tuna in brine does not have an apparent adverse effect when it is to be canned. On the modern tuna clippers, the fish are dropped into the brine wells, chilled in sea-water brine, and partially frozen in a strong sodium-chloride brine to a temperature ranging from 15° to 20° F. The brine is then removed and the fish are held in subsequent dry storage in the same well. Depending on the length of time they are in storage, the tuna may eventually be lowered in temperature to the range of 0° to 10° F. This system of preservation is the most satisfactory of those which have been developed to date on the clippers. The advantages are that it requires less labor and reasonably maintains the general quality of the cargo, although the storage temperatures are not ideal. Persons interested in the operation of receiving ships should devote extensive thought and research to applications and refinements of the direct-brine-freezing technique before adopting it on larger ships.

—Fishery Leaflet 316



December 1950

REFRIGERATION: A comprehensive examination was made of all samples of rockfish fillets stored at 0° F. in connection with the project to determine the palatability and cold storage life of various species of rockfish. Samples had been in cold storage for approximately four months, with the exception of Sebastes miniatus (vermillion rockfish) which had been in cold storage for approximately two months. The samples had been prepared and frozen under supervision of personnel of the Seattle Fishery Technological Laboratory in commercial fillet plants, using regular commercial procedures. The frozen fillets were thawed and the following observations were made:

Examination of thawed raw fillets:

1. Sebastes marinus (Atlantic rosefish or ocean perch): Samples showed no noticeable change in appearance; some fillets had a slight sweetish odor.
2. Sebastes alutus (long-jawed rockfish): Only a few of the fillets showed a slight over-all discoloration; most fillets showed a slight discoloration around the edges. Most fillets had a sweetish odor, while a few had a pungent odor.
3. S. diploproa (lobe-jawed rockfish): Fillets were somewhat darker in color than S. marinus; the edges of the fillets were discolored. Odor varied from a sweet to a strong pungent smell; the dark flesh had a moderate rancid odor.
4. S. pinniger (orange rockfish): Fillets were a light yellowish-brown and especially discolored along the edges; some fillets had brown lines running the length of the fillet. All were rancid in odor.
5. S. goodei (?) ("chili pepper"): Fillets showed moderate darkening over-all; several fillets had brown streaks running the length of the fillets; there was moderate discoloration along edges of some fillets. All had a slightly sweet odor.
6. "Idiot" (Scientific name unknown): Color of fillets was normal except for a light brown line running the length of a few fillets. Odor was moderately sweet.
7. S. ruberrimus (red rockfish): Fillets showed great variation in appearance; those which were thick, were discolored around

the dark flesh and were from slightly discolored to moderately discolored on the other surfaces; a cross-section cut showed the inner flesh to be of very good color. The thinner fillets with a large portion of dark flesh (probably cut from the tail section) were in very poor condition. The odor was rancid and especially strong near the dark flesh.

8. S. miniatus (vermilion rockfish): All of the fillets were markedly discolored and strongly rancid in odor; about half of the fillets were of average thickness, had a large portion of dark flesh, and were in a very poor condition. Even the thicker fillets were moderately discolored throughout a cross-section cut.
9. S. paucispinis (bocaccio): Fillets were grayish-white in color; several fillets had dark-brown spots and light-brown streaks. There were no off odors.

Results of Taste-Test Panel on Cooked Fillets: The samples were divided into two groups for examination by the taste-test panel. The rockfish are listed in general order of acceptability within each respective group.

Group I:

1. Sebastes marinus and Sebastes alutus: There was no significant change in palatability but more people gave preference to S. marinus than to the S. alutus.
2. S. paucispinis and "idiot": The appearance of both was good; S. paucispinis was somewhat tough in texture; "idiot" was soft in texture and its flavor rating was quite variable.
3. "Chili-pepper" and S. diploproa: Both had a slight over-all discoloration; "chili-pepper" was slightly tough in texture; the flavor of both was rated below that of S. alutus.

Group II:

1. S. alutus, followed by S. paucispinis.
2. S. ruberrimus: The outer surface of the fillets was discolored and tasted rancid but the inner portion of the thicker fillets was white in color and generally good in flavor.
3. S. pinniger: Fillets were discolored over-all and slightly rancid in taste.
4. S. miniatus: Several of the fillets were discarded as unfit. The fillets tested had an over-all discoloration; the texture and flavor were comparable to those of S. ruberrimus.

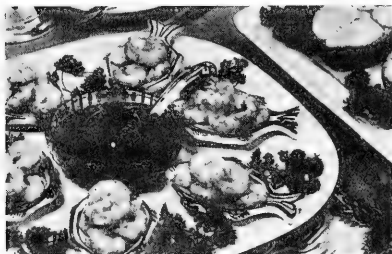
The only outstanding changes to date resulting from holding in cold storage the various species of rockfish fillets took place in the samples of S. ruberrimus, S. miniatus, and S. pinniger. These samples were of poor appearance, odor, and flavor; they had become discolored and were definitely rancid in odor. (Seattle)

CANNING: Further examinations were made on the canned pink salmon packs prepared during 1949-50 in connection with the project to study methods of handling frozen salmon to be used for canning. Considerable variation was noted in the free-oil content of the control samples prepared from the fresh fish. Judging from the samples examined to date, the decrease in free oil of canned pink salmon prepared from frozen fish was not as important a factor as was found with sockeye salmon. Additional samples will be compared in order to confirm this.

The most serious quality change found in the pink salmon canned from frozen fish stored at 0° F. has been the development of strong off flavors in the fatty portion of the fish. The development of a dry, firm texture and the occurrence of excessive curd was evident in many samples; however, the taste panel rated the firmer texture superior in many cases to that of the control samples. This might lead some to believe that the texture of a soft fish, such as pink salmon, could be actually improved by freezing and storing 6 to 8 weeks before canning. With the pink salmon stored for longer periods, there is no question but that the dry, hard texture of the canned product was definitely objectionable. As was the case with sockeye salmon, excessive curd was present in many cans of the pink salmon prepared from frozen fish; however, the lighter color of the pink salmon made the curd less noticeable than in the sockeye pack. In samples prepared from fish frozen and stored for 16 weeks and longer, the curd tended to discolor in the can and to have an objectionable appearance. (Ketchikan)



SHRIMP COCKTAIL



Boiled Shrimp

1½ pounds green shrimp 4 tablespoons salt
1 quart water 1 lemon

Wash green shrimp and place in rapidly boiling, salted water. Cover and bring to boil, simmer 5 minutes. Drain, peel, and remove sand vein. Chill. Place shrimp in lettuce cup in cocktail glass and place 1 tablespoon of cocktail sauce in center. Garnish with lemon wedges. Serves 6.

Cocktail Sauce

¾ cup tomato catsup 1/3 teaspoon salt
¼ cup lemon juice 6 drops tabasco sauce
3 tablespoons minced celery Dash cayenne

Combine all ingredients and chill. Serve on any seafood cocktail.

Fish and Wildlife Service tested recipes. These are two of a series of recipes using fishery products tested and developed in the Service's test kitchens.



TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Additions to the Fleet of U. S. Fishing Vessels

A total of 45 vessels of 5 net tons and over received their first documents as fishing craft during October 1950--29 less than in October 1949. Florida and California led with 5 vessels each, followed by Massachusetts, Maryland, and Alaska with 4 vessels each, the Treasury Department's Bureau of Customs reported.

During the first ten months of 1950, a total of 716 vessels were documented, compared with 878 during the same period in 1949.

Of the vessels receiving their first documents as fishing craft in October, 31 were built during 1949 and 1950 and the remainder prior to 1948.

Vessels Obtaining Their First Documents as Fishing Craft, October 1950

Section	October		Ten mos. ending with Oct.		Total
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1949
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
New England	7	3	35	30	35
Middle Atlantic	3	2	42	41	44
Chesapeake Bay	7	7	70	62	87
South Atlantic and Gulf	17	36	269	309	369
Pacific Coast	6	15	206	308	327
Great Lakes	1	2	11	35	38
Alaska	4	8	80	88	96
Hawaii	-	1	3	4	5
Unknown	-	-	-	1	1
Total	45	74	716	878	1,002

Note: Vessels have been assigned to the various sections on the basis of their home port.



Defense Fisheries Administration Soon to be Activated

An action program for the new Defense Fisheries Administration, formally established on December 4, is rapidly being shaped up and a staff of fishery experts from the Fish and Wildlife Service has been detailed to organize the program, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman announced on December 7, 1950.

Secretary Chapman has appointed Albert M. Day, Director of Fish and Wildlife Service, as Administrator of the new agency. Mr. Day named Milton C. James as Deputy Administrator, Fred F. Johnson as Program Director, and Leroy S. Christey as Assistant Program Director.

1/ALSO SEE PP. 94-5 OF THIS ISSUE.

"All of these men," stated the Director, "served in various capacities during World War II in the coordination of fisheries and are well qualified to handle their new assignments because of their extensive experience in Federal fisheries work, their intimate knowledge of the problems involved, and their wide acquaintance in the fishing industry."

Milton C. James, who became an Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1945, has been with the agency since 1923. During World War II he was detached from his regular duties as Chief of the Branch of Game-fish and Hatcheries and detailed to Washington, D. C., as one of three Coordination Officers in the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries (OCF), supervising the activities of the Facilities Branch.

Fred Johnson, Assistant Chief of the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries, has been with the agency since 1920. In 1935 he became Assistant Chief. As a reserve officer in the U. S. Navy, he was called to active duty in April 1942 and served during the war as liaison officer between the Navy and the War Production Board and the Departments of Agriculture and Interior on matters pertaining to the procurement and distribution of fishery products. In 1944 Commander Johnson's detail was broadened to permit him to advise the OCF on problems that interfered with the maximum production of fishery commodities. These included the charter, purchase, or return of fishing vessels by the armed forces; the construction program for new fishing vessels; the allocation of fishing vessels between ports in controlled production programs; and applications and recommendations for controlled and critical materials. Johnson returned to his former position with the Service in December 1945. In April 1948 he was assigned to Portland, Oregon, as Assistant Regional Director. When the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, headquartered in Honolulu, Hawaii, got under way late in 1948, he was transferred to that program as its Assistant Director. In June 1950 he was recalled to Washington, D. C., to assist in handling the Service's expanding program of commercial fishery activities.

Leroy Christey joined the Service in 1934, after his graduation from the University of Washington as an economics major. His early assignments included fishery research in Alaska and at the Fishery Technological Laboratory in Seattle. In 1940 he returned to Alaska as leader of the King Crab Investigations. In December 1942 he was detailed to the Washington Office of OCF where he was concerned with the handling of priorities and materials and equipment requirements for the fishing industry. In April 1945 he resigned from the Service to become general manager of the Pacific Exploration Company in Seattle, Washington, which was engaged in exploratory fishing operations. On November 1, 1948, upon his return to the Service, Christey was appointed as Deputy Administrator of the Philippine Fishery Program in Manila. In April 1950, when this program was being terminated, he joined the Fisheries Division of SCAP in Tokyo as an industrial specialist and head of the Branch of Materials and Facilities. On October 31 he transferred to the Service's Office of Foreign Activities in Washington to assist in planning Point Four Programs.

Defense responsibilities (consisting of certain priority, allocation, claimant, requisitioning, and other functions as related to fish production) were delegated to Secretary Chapman by the Secretary of Agriculture,^{2/} Charles F. Brannan, on October 13. Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, basic responsibilities for food were entrusted to the Department of Agriculture by the President's Executive Order No. 10161^{2/} of September 9, 1950.

^{2/}ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1950, PP. 82-3.

^{3/}ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1950, PP. 79-81.

In addition, the delegation enables the Secretary of the Interior, through the Defense Fisheries Administration, to encourage production of fishery commodities to fulfill requirements for military, essential civilian, and foreign needs, as these may be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Responsibility for tin container supply, and materials and facilities used in common for processing fish and other foods, and for fish procurement and distribution, are retained by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Day listed some of the things that the Defense Fisheries Administration intends to do about keeping fishery commodities in sufficient supply to satisfy the country's emergency needs.

"First on the list will probably be the job of trying to keep the fishing industry supplied with the steel, copper, brass, zinc, aluminum, fibers, and other strategic materials and facilities, as well as manpower, which it requires to produce the fishery products the country must have. We must see, however, that no more of such materials are diverted to fishery production than are justified in the light of other defense requirements.

"Following the pattern established during World War II, the statistical, marketing, and other economic data which are regularly collected by the Fish and Wildlife Service will be augmented to lay a basis for setting production goals, estimating potential food supplies, developing estimates of the industry's requirements for scarce materials, and for determining the desirability of fish allocation and concentration programs."

During World War II, fish allocation programs were carried out for sardines in California and halibut in the Pacific Northwest. The sardine allocation program provided for the even distribution of raw fish to plants in California, thus reducing gluts and providing maximum production. The halibut allocation program, by restricting primary handlers to those of historical record, tended to keep distribution in normal Nation-wide channels. In Alaska, salmon concentration programs provided for the coordinated production of the packs of canned salmon in certain centrally located canneries, thus saving manpower, transportation, scarce materials, and other facilities. "These types of programs will again be placed in action, if needed," Day said.

"If critical shortages develop, investigations will be undertaken on the applicability of substitute materials for such items as containers for fishery products, fishing nets and other fishing devices, and cordage," Day added. Closely allied to these studies will be development work for improving the operation of fishing gear, and for the reduction in manpower in fishing operations.



Review of Defense Regulations Affecting Fishery Industries

The following is a brief summary of the status of Federal defense regulations affecting the fishing and allied industries as of December 15, 1950:

Defense Fisheries Administration: No DFA orders have been issued to date.

Agriculture: No production goals or set-aside orders for fishery products have been announced.

National Production Administration: NPA has already issued a number of orders and regulations which: (a) prohibit certain types of construction, (b) limit the amount of inventories which may be held or ordered and (c) restrict the use of certain materials, such as copper, aluminum, zinc, and nickel to various percentages of the amount used during the base period. It would be impracticable to list all of the pertinent features of the fifteen orders already issued and any list prepared would be obsolete almost as soon as issued.

Members of the industry, particularly where they contemplate new construction or expansion, should request that they be put on either of the following mailing lists:

List 1 -- Regulatory material and press releases

List 2 -- Regulatory material only

Requests should be sent to: U. S. Department of Commerce, Division of Printing Services, Attention: E. E. Vivian, Room 6225, Washington 25, D. C.

Priority Assistance: At present there is provision for only two types of priority assistance: (a) the "DO" (Defense Order) ratings and (b) directives. So far only such activities as the Armed Forces, the Coast Guard, and Atomic Energy Commission have been authorized to apply the DO ratings, and directives have been issued only for a few definitely scheduled programs, such as that covering the construction of a limited number of freight cars. With these few exceptions, no priority assistance is granted at present--but a supplier or manufacturer should not require these ratings as yet. Indeed the orders as now written specifically limit the percentage of rated orders a seller must accept and he is supposed to distribute the balance of his production equitably among his normal customers regardless of essentiality of end use.

Other Sources of Information: Defense governmental regulations affecting the fisheries will be abstracted and mentioned in the daily Fishery Products Report issued by the Service's seven Market News Service field offices at Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Hampton, Va.; New Orleans, La.; San Pedro, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; and Chicago, Ill.

In addition, a more complete coverage of these regulations will be found in this periodical (Commercial Fisheries Review) issued by the Service at Washington, D. C.



Federal Purchases of Fishery Products

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, October 1950: The increase in the purchases of fresh and frozen fishery products by the Army Quartermaster Corps during October 1950 continued to reflect the increased food requirements of the Armed Services. Purchases of these products for the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force for military feeding during October 1950 amounted to 2,593,246 pounds (valued at \$1,050,634)--the second highest quantity and value of fresh and frozen fishery products purchased for any one month since January 1948.

The only month that exceeded October 1950 was August 1950 when 2,946,230 pounds (valued at \$1,193,198) of these products were purchased.

Purchases of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products by Department of the Army (October and the First Ten Months, 1949 and 1950)							
Q U A N T I T Y				V A L U E			
October		January-October		October		January-October	
1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,593,246	1,650,325	14,403,682	14,613,157	1,050,634	559,252	5,947,956	4,835,617

Purchases for October 1950 were above those for September 1950 by 121.3 percent in quantity and 116.6 percent in value; and higher than in October 1949 by 57.1 percent in quantity and 87.9 percent in value (see table).

Although the total quantity purchased during the first ten months in 1950 was still 1.4 percent below the quantity bought during the corresponding period a year earlier, the total value of the purchases for January-October 1950 were 23.0 percent higher than for the first ten months of 1949.

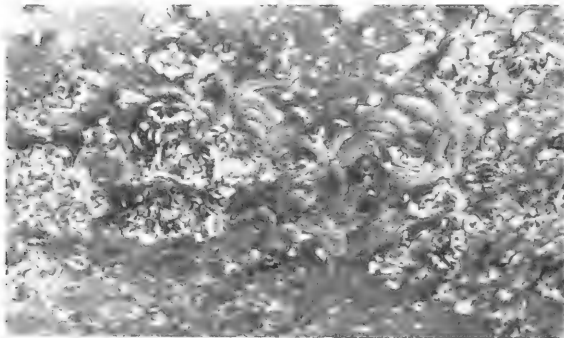


Fishery Biology Notes

DISTRIBUTION AND OCCURRENCE OF STARFISH ON CONNECTICUT OYSTER BEDS, Fall 1950:

As compared with the spring of 1950, the starfish population of Morris Cove to Merwin Point shows a considerable decrease in number because of systematic and persistent efforts of several oyster companies, according to the results of a survey of the distribution and occurrence of starfish on Connecticut oyster beds in the fall of 1950 by the Service's Shellfishery Laboratory at Milford, Connecticut.

Oyster cultivators strikingly reduced starfish in the Milford area south of the line between Charles Island and Pond Point, which remains surrounded from three directions by masses of starfish on uncultivated grounds.



STARFISH ON OYSTER BED.

A tremendously large number of starfish are concentrated in the Charles Island to Stratford Point section, which remains, as in past years, the most heavily infested of the oyster-producing grounds and continues to be the focal point from which starfish move east and west overrunning Milford beds and those lying southwest of Stratford Point.

Stratford Point to Point No Point section, presenting a much better picture than

last spring (especially in comparatively shallow water), will again be invaded from the east by masses of starfish now concentrated in the Charles Island to Stratford Point.

The Point No Point to Penfield Reef section, as compared with last spring, shows a decrease in the starfish number.

* * * * *

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE OYSTER'S MOLLUSCAN ENEMIES IS BEING EXPLORED: In order to find repellents, attractors, or poisons to be used in controlling the common oyster drill, the Service's Biological Laboratory at Milford, Conn., is screening chemical compounds offered by a commercial chemical company. Of about 500 compounds screened to date, several good repellents and attractors have been found, the Laboratory reported late in 1950.

Investigation of the various possibilities that may be open in the new field of chemical control of molluscan oyster enemies is continuing. To develop simple and inexpensive chemical methods of control of such enemies as Polynices and Crepidula (marine snails), a number of new poisons will be used. The compounds being sought should be inexpensive, kill the enemy, be harmless to humans, and relatively harmless to commercial mollusks. Work on marine snails, however, will not be started until next summer. Marine snails could be comparatively easily controlled in the oyster dikes of the Pacific Coast, where desired concentrations of chemicals could be created during low tide.

Presently, experiments on drills will be combined with those on the arched slipper shell (Crepidula fornicata), a great oyster pest in Puget Sound and Long Island Sound.



Fishery Marketing Specialist Examination Announced


Examinations for Fishery Marketing Specialist (GS-7 to GS-14), among others, were announced by the U. S. Civil Service Commission on November 21, 1950 (Announcement No. 257). The register established from these examinations will be used to fill positions in the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States and Territories. No closing date for these examinations has been announced. Entrance salaries range from \$3,825 to \$8,800 per year, depending upon the grade.

Except for the substitution of education for experience as provided in the announcement, applicants for the position of Fishery Marketing Specialist must have had at least four to 6 years (depending on the grade) of responsible and successful experience in the field of commercial fisheries and marketing. The amount, quality, and type of the experience required for each grade are shown in detail in the announcement. For all grades of Fishery Marketing Specialist positions, undergraduate study satisfactorily completed in an accredited college or university, with specialization in the subject of fisheries, may be substituted for experience at the rate of one full year of study for 9 months of the required experience, up to a total of 3 years of experience. Undergraduate study satisfactorily completed in an accredited college or university with specialization in the subjects of general economics or marketing may be substituted for experience at the rate of one full year of study for 6 months of the required experience, up to a total of 2 years of experience.

Announcement No. 257 (November 21, 1950), which gives full details and information, and application blanks are obtainable from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the Commission's regional offices.

Freezing-Fish-At-Sea Studies Expanded

With the arrival of the trawler Delaware from Germany, the Branch of Commercial Fisheries will soon be able to expand its freezing-fish-at-sea studies. The vessel, originally of Boston, Mass., but recently used in the rehabilitation of the German fisheries, arrived in East Boston at the Fish and Wildlife Service dock adjacent to the Service's Technological Laboratory. Manned by a German crew, the trawler left Bremerhaven, Germany, on November 17 and docked at East Boston on December 9. The German crew will return to Germany, and the Service will recruit an American crew for the operation of the vessel.



THE TRAWLER DELAWARE RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FOR FREEZING-FISH-AT-SEA STUDIES.

The Delaware will be used as an experimental trawler by the Technological Section of the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries for carrying out the freezing-fish-at-sea studies. The Delaware, built in 1937, has an over-all length of 147 feet and a beam of 25.1 feet. Powered by a 735 h.p. Diesel engine, it has a fish-hold capacity of 200 tons.

The trawler will have suitable refrigeration equipment for freezing whole round fish at sea. After the frozen round fish is landed, it will be thawed, filleted, and refrozen. Alterations, refitting, and the designing and installation of the refrigeration and fish-handling equipment are now in progress.

In addition to the technologists now assigned to the Boston Technological Laboratory, the Service will employ a refrigeration consultant, additional technical help, and vessel personnel to carry out the various phases of the freezing-fish-at-sea project.



Gulf Exploratory Fishery Program

SHRIMP TRAWLS AND FISH TRAPS TESTED BY "OREGON" (Cruise No. 5): Attempts by the Oregon, the Service's Gulf Exploratory Fishery Program vessel, to test and compare performance of different styles of shrimp trawls on its Cruise No. 5 were not conclusive. The Florida-type balloon trawl, however, was comparatively inefficient on the soft mud and two trawls were lost in a total of eight drags with this gear.

Grooved shrimp were taken in night drags out to 65 fathoms, but catches were at a maximum rate in about 20 fathoms where the commercial fleet was operating. Soft mud bottom was encountered over most of the fishing grounds covered on this cruise and was the apparent cause of frequent damage to gear, but rough seas were probably a contributing factor.

The series of shrimp trawl drags on this cruise were made on a course approximately southeast from Aransas Pass, Texas, from 9 fathoms to 238 fathoms. Those in

shallower water were made in cooperation with the M/V Carey of the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. Additional shrimp trawl drags with different types of nets were made at various depths between Long, 93° W. and 96° W.

The M/V Oregon left Pascagoula on November 16, 1950, for the testing of shrimp and fish traps and continuation of work on the grooved brown shrimp in the northwest Gulf. The vessel first returned to Pascagoula on December 9 but put out again four days later to get one small lot of shrimp for a cooperative experimental study and to run a series of water temperature determinations out to 800 fathoms. The cruise was completed on December 15, 1950.

Numerous small schools of mullet, Mugil cephalus, were observed near the surface at distances as great as 50 miles offshore southeast of Aransas Pass. The schools observed had fewer than a hundred fish each.

Water temperatures at the surface and at the bottom were quite irregular but bottom temperatures in the 20- to 40-fathom depth range were generally slightly higher than surface temperatures.



Maryland's Striped Bass Production Increased in 1949

Maryland's striped bass or "rock" production increase in 1949, according to a news release from the Maryland Department of Research and Education. Records received from commercial fishermen during 1950 reveal that production should continue at this same high level. The 1949 production of 2,600,000 pounds (valued at \$536,000) represents an increase of only 46,000 pounds over the previous year. However, the striped bass catch has steadily increased over a fifteen-year period to twice as much as the catch for 1930. During the early depression period from 1931-34, the annual yield was less than one quarter of the present catch.

Unlike many species of migratory fishes that enter Maryland waters, the striped bass spend most of their lives in the Chesapeake Bay. Most specimens spawn, feed, and live their entire existence in the Bay. A few, however, migrate northward along the Atlantic Coast. Maryland waters, in fact, have been called the "nursery area" for the striped bass of the entire New England Coast. They are more or less active during early winter months in the estuaries and sounds in the southern portion of the Bay.

With constant fishing pressure an annual occurrence in the Bay, a Maryland fishery investigator states that it is a tribute to the striped bass that it has not only managed to survive, but to prosper in the Bay's waters.



New York Fisheries Damaged by November Storm

Fishing Industry: The fishing industry in the central portion of the South Shore of Long Island (where 95 percent of the Island's fisheries are concentrated) was heavily battered by the late November storm. The four ocean trap companies in the vicinity of Fire Island were reported to have suffered an estimated damage of \$20,000 each. Some slight damage was reported by the Baldwin Harbor and Freeport

areas. December is a cod-fishing month for those areas, but the fishermen reported that since the storm they have not been able to locate the fish. The industry at the western end of Long Island reported only slight damages, according to a mid-December report from the Service's Fishery Marketing Specialist stationed at New York.

Most of the bay traps escaped severe damage because at the time of the storm only a few traps were being fished.

Heavy damage was inflicted by the storm on the entire Staten Island clam fleet, consisting of rowboats and small power boats.

Oyster Industry: Long Island Sound oyster beds were also damaged according to the Service's Biological Laboratory at Milford, Conn. A southeast wind caused a wave action which was felt even at a depth of 40 feet, where it shifted and sanded over the oysters. The action was more severe in shallower water.

In general, with the exception of a few well-protected sections, oysters of Long Island Sound were shifted far from their beds and covered with mud and debris. Many companies could not find an oyster on lots where only a few days before they could fill their dredges in a minute. The damaged boats and other property were insured and are replaceable, but the storm virtually wiped out the reserves of seed oysters which would be marketable oysters in the next three or four years.



North Pacific Exploratory Fishery Program

SHELLFISH EXPLORATION CRUISE COMPLETED BY "JOHN N. COBB" (Cruise No. 6): A shellfish exploration cruise in certain waters off southeastern Alaska was completed by the John N. Cobb, one of the Service's exploratory fishing vessels, when it returned to Seattle on December 9, 1950. The vessel left for this cruise on October 30, 1950. This was the second in a series of such cruises, the first being made in the spring of 1950 to investigate shellfish potentialities in waters adjacent to the Ketchikan area.

Waters covered on the cruise included Tenakee Inlet, Freshwater Bay, Hood Bay, Peril Strait, Salisbury Sound, and inshore and offshore grounds in the neighborhood of Sitka. There were 104 fishing efforts made, using primarily a 20-foot beam trawl, plus an otter trawl, and shrimp and crab traps. Although subfreezing temperatures and winds up to gale force were encountered during a considerable part of the trip, only 1 day's fishing time was lost because of weather conditions.

In Tenakee Inlet, pink (Pandalus borealis) and side-stripe shrimp (Pandalopsis dispar) were found to be widely distributed at depths of from 20 to 108 fathoms, but were taken only in small quantities (up to 20 pounds per hour tow). One half-hour tow near the head of the Inlet produced 48 pounds of large coon-stripe shrimp (Pandalus hypsinotus). Best commercial possibilities in Tenakee Inlet appeared to be trap fishing for large spot or prawn (Pandalus platycerus). Several sets with traps made at various places in the inlet produced up to 19 pounds of large spots (8 per pound, heads on) per trap, taken on rocky bottom in 20 to 40 fathoms. A few large scallops were brought up with the beam trawl, but several tows made with a standard East Coast scallop dredge resulted in a maximum catch of 48 scallops per 50-minute tow. These were taken at depths of 20 to 22 fathoms on gravel bottom.

1/SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MAY 1950, PP. 33-4.

Small catches of pink and side-stripe shrimp were made in mid-channel in Fresh-water Bay. Five sets of gear in Hood Bay produced practically no shrimp. Ice which covered two-thirds of the South Arm prevented a complete coverage of the bay.

Best commercial possibilities found in Peril Strait again appeared to be trap fishing for spot shrimp. Results of several sets indicate a large population of spot is present on the rocky slopes of both shores from Point Thatcher to Hoonah Sound. The uneven character of the side banks prevented trawling this portion of the bottom, but catches of up to 17 pounds of large spot per trap for a 24-hour set were made, best results being found in from 60 to 80 fathoms of water. As in most of the inside waters of this area, trawling bottom is limited to the relatively small mid-channel area of mud and sand deposits. Pink and side-stripe shrimp occurred in small quantities in nearly every tow. There were 21 pounds of large side-stripe taken with the beam trawl in a tow off Lindenberg Head in 160-167 fathoms of water.

Salisbury Sound has very little trawling bottom, and small quantities of side-stripe, pink, and spot shrimp were taken there. Fish Bay and Katlian Bay produced the best catches of pink shrimp. Several tows resulted in catches of good-sized pink at the rate of over 200 pounds per hour with the 20-foot beam trawl. Best results were obtained in Fish Bay at depths of 30-40 fathoms and in Katlian Bay in 65 to 80 fathoms on mud bottom.

Six tows were made in the open waters off Kruzof Island at depths of 75 to 90 fathoms. Although a showing of large spot, pink, and humpy (*Pandalus goniurus*) shrimp were found, three of the tows encountered snags which seriously damaged the gear, indicating a considerable amount of hazards to trawling in this region.

Results of night drags made at various stations showed no appreciable difference from the catches made on the same grounds during daylight hours. Small numbers of king crab were taken at several places in Peril Strait. Dungeness crab were found in nearly every bay and inlet in the area covered, and are at the present being fished commercially with traps in Tenakee Inlet and Peril Strait.

Besides actual fishing operations, records of surface and bottom water temperatures were made at all stations fished and salinity samples taken. Specimens of the various species of fish and invertebrates taken during the operation were catalogued and a complete collection was returned to the Seattle Laboratory for further study.



Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations

DEEP-WATER YELLOWFIN TUNA LOCATED BY "HUGH M. SMITH" (Cruise No. VII): Yellowfin tuna were found to be concentrated in the area between the Hawaiian Islands and the Equator, the Hugh M. Smith's personnel reported on their return from Cruise No. VII.

Observations: The Hugh M. Smith, one of the Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations research vessels, in 27 days of combined tuna long-line fishing and oceanographic observations gathered data which promise a substantial start on the problem of how tuna react to their environment.

Two series of stations at 60-mile intervals were fished from 12° N. latitude to the Equator. These crossed the north equatorial current and the equatorial counter-current, the zone between the countercurrent and the south equatorial current, and reached to the region of equatorial upwelling in the south equatorial current. In general, tuna fishing was poor in the area between 7° N. and 13° N. latitude where cold water was only a hundred feet below the surface (the boundary between the north equatorial current and equatorial countercurrent). It was generally good in the area between 7° N. latitude and 3° N. latitude, and fairly good as far south as the Equator.



THE HUGH M. SMITH, ONE OF THE SERVICE'S PACIFIC OCEANIC FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS RESEARCH VESSELS, ANCHORED IN KILHEI BAY, MAUI, HAWAII.

Most of the catch of 216 tuna, consisting almost entirely of yellowfin, was taken at levels of 400 to 500 feet below the surface, just above the cold water floor, often in localities where no surface signs of tuna were observed.

In general, good catches were made in the immediate vicinity of Palmyra, Fanning, and Christmas islands, but the best catch occurred about 80 miles southwest of Fanning Island. A section of 6 stations was run to a position 330 miles offshore from Palmyra Island. Fishing did not become any poorer with increased distance from land, but rather seemed to be more closely connected with hydrographic conditions.

At each fishing station on the southbound and offshore sections an oblique plankton tow was made through the upper 200-meter stratum to determine if there is a relationship between basic food supplies and abundance of tuna.

Morphometric measurements were taken on 67 yellowfin, 15 big-eyed, and 5 skip-jack tuna for racial studies. Stomachs were taken from 150 tuna for open ocean food studies, and 33 ovaries were taken in connection with maturity and spawning work.

A brief bait survey was made at several of the Line Islands. Palmyra Island appeared to have enough small mullet to provide some live bait for tuna, and 500 pounds of 6- to 8-inch mullet were caught for flag-line bait. A day was spent searching for bait at Fanning Island and at Christmas Island, but no abundant supplies were encountered.

Itinerary of Cruise: The vessel, which left Pearl Harbor on October 17, 1950, started fishing at 12°28' N. x 158°04' W., and fished at approximately 60-mile intervals to Christmas Island. The next section ran from Palmyra Island to a point 330 miles to the westward. A northbound section was fished from 0°01' N. x 160°29' W. to 10°45' N. latitude. Flag-line fishing was conducted near Christmas, Fanning, and Palmyra islands. The Hugh M. Smith returned to Honolulu on November 30, 1950.

* * * * *

"JOHN R. MANNING" CONDUCTS EXPERIMENTAL PURSE-SEINE TUNA FISHING IN LINE ISLANDS AREA (Cruise IV): The primary mission of the John R. Manning's cruise IV was to conduct experimental purse-seine fishing operations in the waters around the Line Islands (Kingman Reef, Palmyra, Washington, Fanning, and Christmas Islands) to ascertain the abundance and availability of tuna schools to standard West Coast purse-seine equipment, and to develop, if possible, effective techniques for catching these fish.

Area Fished: The John R. Manning, a research vessel of the Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, left Pearl Harbor, T. H., October 26, 1950. Fishing operations were conducted in the vicinity in Kingman Reef and Palmyra Island from October 31 to November 8; near Christmas Island November 10 through 15. The area surrounding Fanning Island was covered between November 15 and 22 and that near Washington Island between November 22 and 24. Between November 26 and 30 the area surrounding Palmyra Island was fished a second time. Part of November 30 and all of December 1 was spent in the area of Kingman Reef for a second time before returning to Pearl Harbor on December 6, 1950.

Fishing Activities: A large school of jumping yellowfin tuna was observed late in the evening of October 3 at Kingman Reef in the current rips and too near the reef for the safety of the vessel. Three experimental purse-seine sets were made at Christmas Island to develop the efficiency of the crew and to obtain data on the performance of the purse seine. A fourth experimental purse-seine set and a fifth set on a large school of jumping yellowfin was made at Fanning Island. There were numerous occasions when the crew was alerted and at their stations for a purse-seine set around tuna or associated bird flocks. These schools of tuna and flocks of birds eluded the approach of the vessel and sounded or dispersed within a quarter of a mile from the vessel. If regrouping of birds or the re-appearance of fish occurred, it was seldom less than one mile away. Sea conditions were unfavorable or impossible for seining outside of the small lee areas of the islands except on rare occasions, because of prevailing high winds and seas.

Two surface-trolling lines were used throughout Cruise IV to catch fish on artificial lures. The fish caught on these lures correlated generally with the visual observations of their occurrence and abundance and supplied a sufficient number of fish for morphometric, food, and developmental studies to be continued at the laboratory in Honolulu. Two additional surface-trolling lines were employed for one day at Washington Island. The occurrence and abundance of tuna was the greatest by far around Washington Island, and during the second call about Palmyra Island.

Other Activities: Collections of invertebrate and vertebrate specimens were made by night-lighting at anchorages. Specimens were also collected by this method on two different nights in the open ocean while returning to Honolulu from Kingman Reef. There were collected from Kingman Reef specimens of red snapper (Lutianus) that have been reported poisonous; these have been forwarded for study to a cooperating scientist studying this problem.

Routine bathythermograph casts were made and recorded at 50-mile intervals between Honolulu and 13° N. latitude and at ten-mile intervals south of 13° N. latitude to Christmas Island, in order to locate the boundaries of the different major currents at this season.

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FISHERIES LABORATORY HOLDS OPEN HOUSE: The new, recently completed fisheries laboratory of the Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations held an open house on December 12, 1950. The laboratory, which is located on the University of Hawaii campus, Honolulu, had a number of special exhibits for the occasion. Moving pictures of fishing operations were shown and there were displays of scientific and technical equipment. Of particular interest was the oceanographic exhibit which was designed to show the various types of equipment used in the work of the Investigations and illustrate some of the results of the research conducted to date. Other displays dealt with commercial tuna-fishing gear.



Shad Production and Investigations (Hudson and Connecticut Rivers), 1949

HUDSON RIVER: The New York commercial shad catch from the Hudson River dropped from 798,739 pounds in 1949 to 486,310 pounds in 1950, according to statistics collected by the Shad Investigations of the Service's Branch of Fishery Biology. New Jersey shad catch from the Hudson River dropped from 972,857 pounds in 1949 to 544,000 pounds in 1950.

The total Hudson River shad production in 1950 totaled 1,030,310 pounds, compared with 1,771,596 pounds in 1949--a decline of 42 percent.

Collection of juveniles by the Service's Shad Investigations terminated at the end of October with the virtual disappearance of young shad. A comparison of the Service's data with that of the New York State's Department of Conservation shows that the abundance of young shad on the Hudson River in 1950 was approximately 10 percent less than in 1949.

The Investigations also tagged shad during the season, and it was found that returns from tags released on the spawning grounds declined from 47 percent of those tagged the first week (April 23-30, 1950) to 3.6 percent of those tagged the last week (June 12-18, 1950). On the other hand, returns from tags released at the mouth of the Hudson River amounted to 40.3 percent.

CONNECTICUT RIVER: The 1950 commercial shad catch in the Connecticut River dropped from 132,365 fish in 1949 to 72,513 fish in 1950. The catch-per-unit-of-effort index (uncorrected) indicated a drop from 769 to 575.

The first season's field work of the Service's Shad Investigations on the Connecticut River terminated on October 7, 1950. This work consisted of locating juvenile shad populations and working out methods to carry out next season's program.

Director of Investigations Named for Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

The appointment of Milner B. Schaefer as Director of Investigations for the newly-formed Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission was announced in Washington, D. C., on December 28, 1950, by Milton C. James, Assistant Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Secretary of the Commission.

Schaefer, a fishery research biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service, resigned from Federal service to assume his new duties with the Commission on January 1, 1951, in San Diego, California. He will come from Honolulu, Hawaii, where he has served since August 1948 as Chief of the Section of Research and Development in the Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations.

The convention between the United States and Costa Rica for the establishment of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission was signed at Washington, D. C., on May 21, 1949, and entered into force on March 3, 1950. President Truman appointed three United States Members: Milton C. James, Assistant Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Lee F. Payne, member of the California Fish and Game Commission; and Eugene D. Bennett, an attorney of San Francisco. Chairman of the Commission is Jose Luis Cardona-Cooper, chief of the Costa Rican Department of Fisheries.

The Commission has been established to make a joint study of certain tuna fisheries, namely yellowfin and skipjack, and related coastal bait fisheries, in the tropical waters of the eastern Pacific Ocean, "with a view to maintaining the populations of these fishes at a level which will permit utilization year after year without depletion," James stated. Up to this time no large scale tuna or tuna bait investigations have been conducted off the coasts of Central and South America. Because the fisheries included in this Convention present problems to other countries besides the United States and Costa Rica, provision has been made for other interested countries to become participants.



Containers and Packaging Materials Demand at All-Time High

Demand for all types of containers and packaging materials has risen to what is probably an all-time high, the National Production Authority reported on December 22.

NPA's winter 1950 issue of Containers and Packaging Industry Report states that users of containers and packaging materials bought or tried to purchase at levels far in excess of previous usage during the third quarter of 1950. As a consequence supply and demand were out of balance for the first time since 1946, and customer requirements were not met in their entirety.

Chief among the developments which contributed to this situation was the Korean emergency, a summary of the report states. Prior reduction of inventories below normal levels by many container producers and users as a result of the slowdown in the economy during 1949 also caused an added impact on top of regular buying and stepped up military purchases. Furthermore, the sudden tightening of raw material supplies, which in many instances reduced deliveries to container producers, made operations difficult.

As a result, the report states, container and packaging users are entering an era wherein they may not be able to secure the type of container they would normally

use, were all materials in free supply. This will cause some disruption and result in shifts to substitutes, increased re-use, and efforts to effect maximum packaging utility out of less material.

The report points out that demand for containers and packaging materials is high, orders are plentiful, production is up, prices are favorable, labor is satisfactory, and business at every level is greatly improved over last year. While defense needs have taken an increasing share of containers and packaging, no serious bottlenecks have yet occurred to either defense or non-military production because of a lack of containers.

Fish and Seafood Metal Can Shipments, 1940-49									
1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
..... (in short tons of steel)									
128,382	142,222	126,970	82,986	99,426	106,629	108,326	109,130	116,897	113,077

The fish and seafood metal can shipments for January-September 1950 totaled 99,342 short tons of steel, which would indicate a 1950 annual total of about 132,000 short tons. Shipments of these types of cans in 1950, therefore, would approach the average for the years 1940-42 before World War II restrictions on the use of metal cans for certain food products were imposed.

NOTE: THE CONTAINERS AND PACKAGING INDUSTRY REPORT IS PUBLISHED QUARTERLY. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AT 60 CENTS MAY BE PLACED WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C., OR ANY FIELD OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.



New Jersey's Fisheries Damaged by November 1950 Storm

The severe storm which buffeted the Middle Atlantic States on November 25, 1950, caused a moderate amount of damage to the fisheries of New Jersey, according

to a report from the Service's Fishery Marketing Specialist stationed in that State. Some phases of the fisheries were hit harder than others. It is estimated that losses within the industry were moderately high. These losses coupled with a rather poor fishing season has been a financial blow to many of the fishermen.



UNLOADING SEA BASS FROM FISH POTS AT CAPE MAY, N. J. THE NOVEMBER 1950 STORM CAUSED EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THE FISH-POT FISHERY.

Perhaps the hardest hit were the pound-net fisheries which suffered a near-total loss of all gear in operation at the time of the storm. However, since only a few of the operators had not removed the webbing, losses were confined in many cases to broken and washed out pilings. There is uncertainty among pound-net operators as to the probability of replacing damaged equipment in the near future. Any worthwhile gear remaining attached to pound-net locations was being salvaged.

The clam fishery also suffered damage and setbacks. A survey around Tuckerton, New Jersey, (probably the largest volume producer of hard clams in the State) revealed the damage to be very severe in that area. Since most of the clam harvesting is done in open "Garvey"-type boats, which are not constructed to withstand a severe storm, and since most of them were moored in unprotected waters, the majority of these boats were swept away across the meadows or sunk. Salvage operations are being undertaken, but it is felt that full recovery will be achieved rather slowly because the finances of the owners of these boats are limited.

The oyster industry along the Delaware River appeared to have suffered no serious damage to installations and equipment. Most of the damage was confined to electric motors and heating systems which were on the lower levels of the plants.

Most of the draggers and seiners suffered little or no loss from the storm. However, one dragger with a five-man crew aboard was reported lost at sea.



Wholesale and Retail Prices

WHOLESALE PRICES, NOVEMBER 1950: Partly due to the drop in demand for fishery products that usually occurs during the latter part of November because of the Thanksgiving holiday, wholesale prices for these products during the month were generally lower than those quoted in October. In November 1950, the edible fish and shellfish (fresh, frozen, and canned) wholesale index was at 109.2 percent of the 1947 average (see table 1)—1.4 percent lower than the previous month, but still 12.7 percent above November 1949, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

All subgroups in the fishery products wholesale index showed a general decline during November as compared with October. However, the biggest drop occurred in the frozen processed fish and shellfish subgroup (a drop of 5.5 percent from October to November) mainly due to the lower prices quoted during the month for frozen shrimp and haddock fillets. Large cold storage holdings and substantial imports were probably responsible for the lower shrimp prices, while the continued heavy production of scrod haddock in New England adversely affected the prices of frozen haddock fillets. Compared with November 1949, the index for this subgroup in November 1950 was only 0.8 percent higher, with prices for frozen flounder and rosefish (ocean perch) fillets substantially higher and quotations on frozen haddock fillets and shrimp much lower.

Prices of fresh processed fish and shellfish during November were generally lower since the index for this subgroup dropped 3.6 percent from October to November. (There had already been a decline of 6.0 percent in this subgroup index from September to October.) Nearly all items included in this subgroup showed a price decline from October to November, but the biggest drop occurred in fresh shrimp prices, followed by fresh haddock fillets, and a slight drop in shucked oyster prices. In comparison with November 1949, the index for this subgroup for the same month in 1950 was 4.7 percent lower, with prices for all individual items included under this classification substantially lower.

There was a general decline of only 0.6 percent from October to November in the drawn, dressed, or whole fin fish subgroup due to the slightly lower prices

which prevailed for fresh or frozen salmon, frozen halibut, and fresh haddock. On the other hand, in some instances, the fresh-water fish included in this subgroup showed substantial price increases because stormy weather in the Great Lakes area during November adversely affected the production of fresh-water fish. However, November 1950 prices for all items under this subgroup were still 16.7 percent higher than in November 1949, with only lake trout and yellow pike selling at lower prices.

Table 1 - Wholesale Average Prices and Indexes of Fish and Shellfish, November 1950, with Comparative Data								
FISH AND SHELLFISH, OR FISH DESCRIPTION	POINT OF PRICING	UNIT	AVERAGE PRICES (\$)			INDEXES (1947 = 100)		
			Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1949	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1949
FRESH AND FROZEN FISH (Fresh, Frozen, and Canned)								
			104.9	104.7	104.7	104.9	104.7	104.7
Fresh and Frozen Shrimp Products:			106.9	106.2	106.9	106.9	106.2	106.9
Trout, brook, or whitefish:			127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4
Trout, dressed, or whole fish:								
Haddock, large, offshore, drawn, fresh	Boston	lb.	.12	.12	.11	108.1	107.4	106.6
Halibut, Western, 20/60 lbs., dressed	New York City	"	.43	.40	.31	116.0	116.1	91.0
Salmon, king, leg. & med., dressed	"	"	.55	.56	.47	103.9	106.8	115.8
Trout, fresh or frozen	"	"	.55	.56	.47	103.9	106.8	115.8
Lake trout, domestic, mostly No. 1, drawn (dressed), fresh	Chicago	"	.48	.43	.54	104.3	95.1	117.5
Whitefish, mostly Lake Superior, drawn (dressed), fresh	"	"	.52	.45	.50	149.6	130.0	143.1
Whitefish, mostly Lake Erie pound net, round, fresh	New York City	"	.53	.53	.55	100.7	120.5	123.5
Yellow pike, mostly Michigan Lakes (Michigan & Huron), round, fresh	"	"	.41	.40	.39	95.1	93.5	93.1
Processed, Fresh (Fish and Shellfish):			86.1	87.3	80.3			
Fillet, haddock, small, skins on:								
20-lb. tins	Boston	lb.	.25	.27	.32	90.7	95.4	113.6
Shrimp, leg. (25-30 count), headless, fresh or frozen	New York City	"	.51	.54	.56	73.6	77.2	81.3
Oysters, shucked, standards	Norfolk area	gal.	4.31	4.40	4.03	106.2	108.3	99.1
Processed, Frozen (Fish and Shellfish):			97.0	102.8	96.2			
Fillet: Flounder (yellowtail), skinless:								
10-lb. boxes	Boston	lb.	.35	.35	.29	113.0	113.0	92.8
Haddock, small, 10-lb. cello-pack	"	"	.23	.24	.25	104.1	109.7	112.3
Rossfish, 10-lb. cello-pack	Gloucester	"	.28	.26	.22	137.0	129.8	109.4
Shrimp, leg. (25-30 count), 5- to 10-lb. box	Chicago	"	.55	.59	.59	74.9	84.6	85.0
Canned Fishery Products:			112.5	113.2	93.1			
Salmon, pink, No. 1 tall (16 oz.), 48 cans per case:								
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, No. 2 (7 oz.), 48 cans per case	Seattle	case	23.64	23.64	15.75	154.1	154.1	102.7
Sardines (pilchard), California, tomato pack, No. 1 oval (15 oz.), 48 cans per case	Los Angeles	"	14.75	14.75	15.25	96.0	96.0	99.2
Sardines, Maine, keyless oil, No. 2 (3 oz.), 100 cans per case	"	"	6.25	6.25	5.00	69.9	69.9	55.9
Sardines, Maine, keyless oil, No. 2 (3 oz.), 100 cans per case	New York City	"	5.25	5.75	7.25	51.5	56.4	71.1

1/Revised

Lower prices quoted for canned Maine sardines during November 1950 dropped the canned fish subgroup index to 112.5 percent of the 1947 average. However, prices for canned salmon, tuna, and California sardines during the same month held steady at the October levels. The index for this subgroup dropped 0.6 percent from October to November, but was still 20.8 percent higher than in November 1949. Compared with the corresponding month the previous year, prices quoted during November 1950 were substantially higher for canned pink salmon and California sardines, but lower for canned tuna and Maine sardines.

RETAIL PRICES, NOVEMBER 1950: Because retail canned salmon prices continued to rise, the retail price index for fishery products in mid-November 1950 continued to increase. This is the second month in succession that there has been an increase in this index in spite of the decline which took place in the fishery products wholesale index during the same period.

Between October 15 and November 15, 1950, retail food prices rose only 0.2 percent, but fish and shellfish (fresh, frozen, and canned) retail prices climbed 2.3 percent. Compared with mid-November 1949, the retail index in mid-November 1950 was higher for all foods by 4.3 percent and for all fish and shellfish (fresh, frozen, and canned) by 11.9 percent.

While prices of fresh and frozen fishery products on November 15, 1950, were only 0.4 percent above those which prevailed in mid-October, there was an increase

during the same period of 6.0 percent in canned salmon prices. Therefore, the increase which took place in the retail prices of all fishery products is directly

Table 2 - Retail Price Indexes for Foods and Fishery Products,
November 15, 1950, with Comparative Data

Item	Base	I N D E X E S		
		Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1949
All foods	1935-39 = 100	209.5	209.0	200.8
All fish and shellfish (fresh, frozen, and canned)	do	336.5	328.8	300.6
Fresh and frozen fish	1938-39 = 100	286.5	285.2	266.4
Canned salmon: pink	do	445.9	420.6	367.9

attributable to the rise in canned salmon prices. Compared with November 15, 1949, the retail index in mid-November 1950 for fresh and frozen fish was 7.5 percent higher, but that for canned pink salmon was 21.2 percent higher.



Economic Cooperation Administration Program Notes

AID TO THE PHILIPPINES: The United States Government is launching an immediate program of technical assistance to the Philippine Republic, to assist that government in meeting its initial commitments under the recently-signed preliminary economic aid agreement with the United States, the Economic Cooperation Administration announced on December 1. Experts in certain technical fields have already been appointed and other technicians are expected to be appointed soon.

The China Area Aid Act authorized ECA to use already-appropriated funds to aid countries in the "general area of China." The Philippine technical assistance program will begin under this general Southeast Asia program pending further consideration by the United States Congress. Legislative action is necessary both in the United States and the Philippines to implement the agreement, which states President Truman's intention to ask the United States Congress for the necessary funds for a social, economic, and technical assistance program requiring "several consecutive years of substantial aid."

MARSHALL PLAN AID TO UNITED KINGDOM SUSPENDED: The suspension of Marshall Plan aid to the United Kingdom on January 1, 1951, was reported by the Economic Cooperation Administration. The ECA action followed a series of consultations between the chief of ECA's special mission to the United Kingdom and British officials concerning the need for continued American economic assistance. In reaching this decision, the United States and Great Britain were guided by two considerations:

"First, the economic recovery of Britain and of the sterling area as a whole has made such good progress that the dollar deficit has in recent months disappeared--an achievement which coming early in the third year of a four-year program is a source of profound satisfaction to both governments.

"Secondly, the defense program of the United States, which includes the Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP), will now impose new and heavier demands on her economy."

The United Kingdom, however, will continue to draw upon the total allotments for the six months ended December 31, 1950, and previous allotments of aid until they are exhausted. The goods and services so financed will, therefore, be reaching Britain for some months to come. Also, the United Kingdom will remain a full participant to the OEEC and EFU. Certain ECA programs, in particular those for fostering overseas development, for the production of scarce materials, and for the interchange of technical knowledge to encourage higher productivity, will be maintained. The United Kingdom will continue to be eligible for assistance under these programs and the economic cooperation agreement between governments of the United Kingdom and the United States will remain in force for the time being.



ECA Procurement Authorizations for Fishery Products

Procurement and reimbursement authorizations reported by the Economic Cooperation Administration during December 1950 included \$322,000 for fishery products and byproducts. Of this amount, \$302,000 was to be used by Greece for the purchase of canned fish (except canned shrimp, crab meat, lobster, salmon, or tuna) from the United States and possessions. The balance of \$20,000 was to be used by France for the purchase of fish and whale oils from the United States and Possessions.

There were no cancellations or decreases affecting previous authorizations for fishery products during December 1950.

From April 1, 1948, through December 31, 1950, ECA procurement authorizations for fishery products totaled \$29,433,000 (\$16,744,000 for edible fishery products; \$11,449,000 for fish and whale oils; and \$1,540,000 for fish meal). Of this total, \$10,344,000 was used for purchases in the United States and Possessions (canned fish, \$7,256,000; salted fish, \$9,000; fish and whale oils, \$3,079,000). In addition, during the entire period \$220,000 was authorized under the Far Eastern Aid Programs for use by Korea for the purchase of fish and whale oils from the United States and Possessions.



PACKAGED FISH--1949

DO YOU KNOW.....

That the production of fresh and frozen packaged fish (fillets, steaks, and split butterfly) in continental United States during 1949 totaled 194,011,159 pounds, valued at \$48,338,569 to the processors. This was an increase of 2 percent in quantity and 1 percent in value, compared with the previous year. The principal items produced were rosefish fillets (73,192,538 pounds, valued at \$15,334,674) and haddock fillets (42,139,796 pounds, valued at \$11,844,771).



Bulletin--C.F.S. No. 579



International

MEDITERRANEAN FISHERIES COUNCIL ACCEPTED BY UNITED KINGDOM: The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in a communication dated November 17, 1950, has advised the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of its acceptance of the Agreement reached in Rome, Italy, on September 24, 1949, for the formation of a General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean.

The purpose of the Council, whose headquarters will be in Rome when established, is to promote cooperative action by governments in developing the seas' resources. The delegates of six countries (France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Turkey, and Yugoslavia) unanimously accepted a draft agreement for the establishment of a regional council for the scientific exploration of the sea in the Mediterranean Sea and contiguous waters at the meeting in September 1949. If ratified by five of them, it will become effective.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1949, P. 22; DECEMBER 1949, PP. 24-6.



Brazil

COASTAL SHELF DECLARED PART OF BRAZILIAN TERRITORY: Brazilian Decree No. 28,840, dated November 8, 1950, establishes that the coastal shelf (plataforma submarina) contiguous to Brazil and to Brazilian Islands is a part of Brazilian territory under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, reports an American Embassy dispatch from Rio de Janeiro dated November 28, 1950. The distance from land which the coastal shelf is considered to extend for the purposes of the Decree is not specifically stated, but the wording of the Decree would seem to indicate that reference is made to that part of the coastal shelf under Brazil's territorial waters which, according to the Brazilian Government are deemed to extend three miles from the coast.

The following is a translation of the Decree:

Decree No. 28,840 - November 8, 1950

The President of the Republic,

Considering that the underwater shelf which borders the continents and islands and extends under the high sea, is really submerged territory and constitutes, with the lands to which it is adjacent, one sole geographic unit;

Considering that countries' interest in declaration of sovereignty, or in dominion and jurisdiction, over the part thus added to the national territory has increased as a consequence of the ever greater possibility of exploration for or of utilization of the natural riches encountered there;

Considering that, consequently, various American States, through Presidential declarations or decrees have affirmed the rights, which are theirs, of dominion and jurisdiction, or of sovereignty, over the part of the underwater shelf contiguous and appertaining to the national territory. (Declarations of the President of the United States of America of September 28, 1945; of the President of Mexico of October 29, 1945, and of the President of Chile of June 25, 1947; decrees of the President of Argentina of October 11, 1946 and of Peru of August 1, 1947);

Considering that, under such conditions, it behooves the Brazilian Government, in order to safeguard the rights of Brazil over the part of the underwater

shelf appertaining to its continental territory and to its islands, to formulate an identical declaration;

Considering that the declaration of Brazil's rights is urgent and undeferrable;

Considering that fishing in territorial waters and in the high sea has been the object of national laws and of international conventions, and that it may be in Brazil's interest to participate in new conventions or to promulgate new laws on this subject;

Considering that, under the terms of the Federal Constitution, it falls to the President of the Republic immediately to provide for the protection of the national integrity and the internal security of the country--without prejudice, nevertheless, to the responsibility of the Legislative Power with regard to this matter;

Decreases:

Article 1. It is expressly recognized that the underwater shelf, in the part appertaining to the continental and insular territory of Brazil, is integrated into this same territory, under exclusive jurisdiction and dominion of the Federal Union.

Article 2. Utilization of or exploration for the products or natural riches which are in that part of the na-

tional territory are subject, in all cases, to Federal authorization or concession.

Article 3. The regulations on navigation in the waters over the shelf referred to above continue in full effect, without prejudice to those that may be established in the future, especially with regard to fishing in that region.

Article 4. The present Decree enters in force on the date of its publication.

Article 5. Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

Rio de Janeiro, November 8, 1950; 129th year of the Independence and 62nd of the Republic.

EURICO G. DUTRA

Jose Francisco Bias Fortes

Sylvio de Noronha

Canrobert P. da Costa

Raul Fernandes

Guilherme da Silveira

Joao Valdetaro de Amorim e Mello

A. de Novas Filho

Pedro Calmon

Marcial Dias Pequeno

Armando Trompowsky



British West Indies

TRADE LIBERALIZATION PLAN INCLUDES CANNED FISH: Arrangements are now nearing completion for a token import scheme designed to reopen the West Indian market on a limited scale to certain Canadian and United States goods which have traditionally been purchased by these Colonies, according to an October 30, 1950, British Government press release and as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of many of these goods have been drastically curtailed recently owing to the need for the whole Sterling Area to conserve dollars. Although the need for dollar economy still exists, the British Government nevertheless considers that the particularly close trade links which have always existed between the West Indies and North America justify the introduction of this scheme. Consequently, greater opportunities will now be given for the import into the West Indies of these traditional lines of goods. The scheme is on similar lines to that which was in operation last year.

The scheme is being drawn up jointly with the Canadian and United States Governments after consultation with the West Indian authorities, and was to take effect not later than January 1, 1951.

As far as Canada is concerned, the scheme has been designed so as to assure the individual exporter of import licenses into the West Indian Colonies (and the Bahamas) for an amount of goods equal to a specified percentage of the average value of his exports to the West Indies in 1946/1947/1948, provided, of course, that he has found a willing buyer; i.e., he is competitive as to price, quality, delivery, etc. The scheme does not preclude the import into the Colonial Territories of more than these

minimum percentages; so that those territories which are already licensing imports in excess of this minimum level may continue to do so provided that it is in accordance with general import control policy.

The precise method of applying the scheme by the United States authorities is still under discussion with the United States Government but its purpose is to assure both Canadian and United States interests of the same opportunity of recovering a proportion of their export trade to the West Indies in the base years 1946-1948.

Agreement has been reached upon the bulk of the commodities to be included in the scheme. The possibility of adding further items is, however, being considered in connection with United States participation in the scheme.

Canned fish is included among the first group of items. The West Indian Colonies will be ready to issue licenses for imports of these goods for not less than 50 percent by value of the amount exported by individual Canadian exporters during the base years 1946-1948 and for not less than 50 percent of the total value of U. S. exports of each type of goods to these colonies in the base years.

Cans for food products are included in the second group. In the case of these goods, the Colonies will be ready to license imports for up to 33 1/3 percent by value of the base years' average.

A further announcement giving full particulars of the scheme will be made. The operation of the scheme will be reviewed after an initial period of six months, so that any necessary adjustments may be made in the light of actual experience.

The Colonies concerned are Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and the Bahamas.

No press release has been issued by the United States Government inasmuch as negotiations are still in progress for the inclusion in the plan of various additional items in which the U. S. has a major supplying interest. However, since the plan represents a limited relaxation of the controls which have prevented American exporters from maintaining their traditional exports to the British West Indies, the U. S. Government is in general accord with the objectives of the agreement and has agreed to the plan being made effective in its present form on January 1, 1951.

No permit or authorization need be obtained from the United States Government in order that the British West Indian consignee may obtain the necessary import license. Licenses will be issued by the competent authorities in the colonies upon the presentation of evidence of a firm order and on a first come, first served schedule.

It should be borne in mind that the plan does not guarantee a fixed volume of sales to the British West Indies by either Canada or the United States, but does insure that import licenses and dollar exchange will be granted within the limits specified, provided a willing buyer in the territories is found.



Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON INDUSTRY AND PACK, 1950: While the 1950 British Columbia salmon pack of 1,482,560 standard cases was about normal, it did not come up to early season expectations, states a November 30 American consular dispatch from Vancouver. The 1950 pack was only slightly higher than the 1949 pack of 1,433,723 standard cases, and in 1946 the pack totaled 1,348,138 cases (see table), according to final data released by the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries in Vancouver.

British Columbia Salmon Pack, 1950 (With Comparative Data for 1949 and 1946)			
Species	1950	1949	1946
	(In std. cases--48 - 1 lb. cans per case)		
Sockeye or red	408,041	259,880	543,027
Chinook or king (spring)	9,133	21,065	8,100
Steelhead	3,243	2,381	4,116
Blueback	7,370	6,876	2,914
Silver or coho	109,272	208,063	97,240
Pink	446,516	709,217	116,608
Chum or fall	498,984	226,241	576,133
Total	1,482,560	1,433,723	1,348,138

The 1950 run of sockeye salmon on the Adams River failed to materialize and fishing was closed on the Fraser River and the Gulf of Georgia from September 7, 1950, to October 2, 1950. This closure reduced the pack by an estimated 300,000 cases of sockeye salmon.

With a salmon pack somewhat smaller than anticipated and the receipt of an order from the British Ministry of Food totaling C\$5,000,000 for three species of British Columbia salmon, namely sockeye, silver, and pink, the only species which the industry may have difficulty in selling advantageously is chum.

Wholesale salmon prices f.o.b. Vancouver for a 48-pound case containing 96 one-half pound flat, labeled cans are as follows: sockeye, C\$33.00; silver (coho), C\$28.00; pink, C\$18.50; and chum, C\$16.50. Prices for talls are approximately C\$1.50 less than those quoted for flats.

The British Columbia fishing industry has invested approximately C\$27,000,000, of which 80 percent represents the value of vessels and boats on which 12,500 men are employed. The value of the catch annually is in the neighborhood of C\$58,000,000 and salmon, the principal species, accounts for 61 percent of the total value of the catch.

Commercial catches of salmon are made by British Columbia fishermen on most parts of the Province's coast, and mainly in coastal areas. The total catch fluctuates, of course, from year to year. In 1947, salmon landings totaled 162,810,000 pounds. Although gill nets are more generally used in the salmon industry, purse-seine fishing actually accounts for a larger percentage of the catch.

The greater part of British Columbia's salmon catch is used by the canning plants. Some 20 percent of the catch is marketed fresh or frozen, some mild-cured, and a little may be kippered or pickled. There has been practically no dry salting since World War II. Some salmon livers are used for making vitamin oil, and industrial oil is extracted from cannery waste.

* * * * *

VALUE OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S FISHERIES: Marketed Value and Earnings of Fishermen and Shore Employees: The commercial marketed value of New Brunswick's 1950 fisheries catch is estimated to exceed by approximately C\$500,000 the C\$21,000,000 record year of 1948. This increase will be mainly accounted for by herring, cod, flounder, sardine, and lobster, a December 7, 1950, American consular dispatch from St. John reports.

Prices paid to fishermen during 1950 have remained comparable to those paid in 1949 and wages for skimmers, filleters, etc., have remained constant--that is an approximate average of sixty cents (Canadian) per hour for male employees and forty cents (Canadian) per hour for female employees.

It is interesting to note that the marketed value (usually about three times the landed value) of New Brunswick's fish products for the year 1938 was only C\$3,996,000 and that fishermen received about C\$1,300,000 of that sum. For the year 1948, the marketed value was C\$21,000,000 of which fishermen received C\$7,450,810. For 1949 the marketed value was approximately C\$18,000,000 of which sum the fishermen received approximately C\$6,500,000. For 1950 the situation will equal or slightly exceed that of 1948. Thus, the income of the fishermen is easily 400 percent more than what it was twelve years ago.

Meanwhile, the earnings of employees in processing plants have also been increased so that gross revenues of fishermen and processors, packers, and shippers have gone up by approximately C\$14,000,000 annually since prewar days. No other basic Provincial industry has shown such rapid gains.

Capitalization: The fishing industry of New Brunswick has been operating on a stabilized basis during the last two years with limited capital outlay. The main investments have been made through the Fishermen's Loan Board which has during 1949 and 1950 invested approximately one million dollars (Canadian) for the modernization of fishing fleets.

The Loan Board is a Provincial organization which advances money to fishermen to pay for boats, engines, repairs, etc. Repayment is arranged on a "Pay-as-you-go" basis whereby the fishermen remit through their respective buyers 10 percent of the gross value of their landed catch. This system appears to be effective and satisfactory to both sides.

Investments in new plants have largely been directed toward replacement and general upkeep with minor new constructions.

Outlook: It seems that presently the New Brunswick industry has apparently reached its maximum development unless heavy capital outlay for expansion and equipment in all the phases of the industry, including marketing and advertising, is undertaken.

* * * * *

PRICE GUARANTEE ON NEWFOUNDLAND LABRADOR SALTED COD: The Canadian Government announced on October 27 a guarantee of an initial payment to Newfoundland fishermen of C\$7.00 per quintal (112 lbs.) of salted fish of genuine Labrador ordinary and semidry cures, according to the October 1950 Canadian Fisheries Department Trade News. This guaranteed price was established following a series of meetings held in St. John's, Newfoundland, and attended by representatives of the fishermen, the Newfoundland Salt Codfish Association, and the Canadian Department of Fisheries. Suitable deductions have been arranged for salt bulk fish and fish of below standard quality.

This particular type of salted cod, normally sold extensively in European markets, has encountered serious marketing difficulties in the past two years as competition from European sources of supply has increased. The producing effort (boats and men) was reduced sharply in 1950, but the catch was very good and total production was not greatly below that of 1949.

In view of the very poor market prospects, members of the Newfoundland Salt Cod-fish Association found it impossible to offer fishermen prices which would be acceptable to the latter. Under the Government guarantee, the fish will be handled through regular trade channels. The merchants have agreed to handle the fish at cost, and the export of this product by the Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters, Ltd., will be subject to supervision by the Department of Fisheries, in order that the interests of mainland exporters of salted cod may be protected. Should a surplus over cost accrue from the sale of the fish in export markets, the surplus will be distributed to the producers of the fish.

In announcing the guarantee covering the 1950 production, the Minister of Fisheries made it clear that no further assistance would be forthcoming covering future production of this type of fish.



Cyprus

FISHERIES LAWS AMENDED TO FURTHER ISLAND'S FISHING INDUSTRY: In order to further the Island's fishing industry, the present fishery laws are being strengthened, with particular provision being made for trawlers. A draft bill, to be submitted for enactment, published in The Cyprus Gazette of November 29, 1950, provides for amendment of the Island's Fisheries Laws, 1931 and 1944. The new law will be cited as Fisheries (Amendment Laws, 1950), a November 30 American consular dispatch from Nicosia reports.

The Comptroller of Customs and Excise will be given powers to limit the number of licenses to be issued to trawlers each year, and to impose certain conditions to be observed by licensed trawlers. Provision is also to be made for the conservation, protection, and maintenance of fish populations.

The new Act also increases the penalties imposed upon violators of the Fisheries Laws.



Denmark

RATIFIES INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES: The Danish Rigsdag approved on November 17, 1950, Denmark's ratification of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, a November 21, 1950, American consular dispatch from Copenhagen states. Denmark was one of the 11 signatory powers to the Convention, which entered into force¹ upon ratification by the Governments of Canada, Great Britain, Iceland, and the United States. The Convention provides that it shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by four signatory governments. The fourth instrument of ratification was deposited on July 3, 1950, by Canada, with the United States Government, which is designated by the Convention as the depositary government.

¹/SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1950, PP. 60-1.

The Convention divides the area to which it applies into five subareas, with the geographical position of each being listed in the Annex to the Convention, and provides for the establishment and maintenance of a panel for each subarea. The Annex grants Denmark membership (for two years from the coming into force of the Convention) in the panels for the subareas 1 (Baffin Bay-Davis Strait), 2 (waters off the coast of Labrador), and 3 (Newfoundland Banks). However, the Government preamble accompanying the submission of the ratification recommendation to the Rigsdag shows that Denmark has resigned at least for the first two years, from panel membership for subareas 2 and 3, because "later considerations have shown that Danish interests in subareas 2 and 3 are, at least so far, of a peripheral nature. Furthermore considering the expenditure involved in the representation, it is intended to have Denmark represented only in the panel for subarea 1."

The Danish Minister of Fisheries has declared: "My Ministry finds it extremely important that both Denmark and Norway can attend the first committee meeting as delegates, not only as observers, because, among other things, we intend to make a joint Danish-Norwegian effort toward having the secretarial affairs taken over by FAO, which presumably will mean a saving of administrative expenses."

Norway to date has not ratified the Convention. However, since it was waiting first for ratification by the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, it is expected that the Convention will be submitted to the Norwegian Storting for ratification.

* * * * *

STATUS OF ELECTRICAL FISHING EXPERIMENTS: A few Danish fishermen have used electricity in their tuna-fishing operations¹ in the North Sea, but on a purely experimental basis and with the simplest possible equipment, according to the Danish Ministry of Fisheries. The electric wire used was not placed within the fishing line, but loosely attached and connected with one of the ordinary low-current batteries on board the vessel. The experiments were on a very modest scale and they appear to have been abandoned because only little success was attained, according to a November 13, 1950, American Embassy dispatch from Copenhagen.

In the Ministry's opinion, an important factor accounting for the limited Danish interest in this catching method is the planned revision of the Danish Salt Water Fisheries Law (Act No. 93 of March 31, 1931). Although Section 10, which lists forbidden fishing methods and equipment, does not mention electricity, a scheduled revision now under discussion by the Rigsdag will include fishing by electricity among the forbidden methods. Although the law is valid only in Danish territorial waters, it is not surprising that the anticipated revision has curtailed local interest in this fishing method.

With regard to fishing by electricity in fresh water, the situation is somewhat different. In general, such fishing is forbidden under the Danish Fresh Water Fisheries Law (Act No. 94 of March 31, 1931) with an authorization for the Minister of Fisheries to grant exemptions from the general rule under certain conditions. This law is also under revision, but no amendments of the stipulations referred to have been proposed. The exemption clause is used with great caution and only authorized in the case of important scientific experiments conducted directly by the Danish Biological Station (an agency under the Ministry of Fisheries) or in conjunction with and controlled by that institution.

¹/SEE PP. 53-5 OF THIS ISSUE; AND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1949, P. 45.

Under the auspices of the Biological Station, the scientist Knud Larsen has been responsible for official Danish experimentation in this field. Until recently, however, Denmark has had no electrical fishing equipment of its own, but from time to time has used Swedish-owned equipment.

Danish literature in the electrical-fishing field is very scarce. According to Larsen, the list given below should be exhaustive:

1. Volume XLIX of the Report of The Danish Biological Station, 1946 (printed 1948) contains a paper prepared by Larsen entitled "First Report on the Effect of the Liberation of Salmon Fry in the Gudena River." The paper gives the statistical-scientific results of experiments conducted with Swedish equipment in the Danish Gudena River area during October 1947. The bibliography provided with the article lists three volumes published by Ph. Wolf, chairman of the Swedish Salmon Club, which are believed to supply considerable information on electrical fishing.
2. A popular article in the Danish periodical Ferskvands-Fiskeribladet (Fresh Water Fisheries News) of November 1947. The article refers to the experiments mentioned under 1., but in addition supplies some technical information relating to the equipment and its use.
3. A popular article in the Danish periodical Sportsfiskeren (The Sporting Fisherman) of January 1948. The article refers exclusively to experiments conducted in Sweden. It mentions as the major source of information the volume of Ph. Wolf: "Lax i Sverige och England" (Salmon in Sweden and in England) which was published in Lund, Sweden, in 1947.

* * * * *

NEW TYPE TUNA NET^{1/} ONLY ORDINARY DANISH PURSE SEINE: The Danish Ministry of Fisheries research vessel Jens Vaevers is not planning to test a special tuna-fishing net, the American Embassy at Copenhagen stated in a November 9, 1950, dispatch.

The Ministry has investigated in Esbjerg and other ports in order to determine whether or not a new type of tuna net has been invented, but no such net has been found. It was learned during this investigation that an Esbjerg fishing vessel captain has attempted to catch tuna with an ordinary type of Danish purse seine dragged between two vessels, but with poor results.

The price mentioned for the new type tuna net seems to have been really for the Danish new floating trawl.

1/SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1950, P. 56.



Ecuador

PROPOSED NEW LAW ON FISHERIES NOT PASSED: The proposed revision of Ecuador's fishing laws received considerable attention from American fishing interests and Ecuadoran authorities during the first half of 1950. However, the Ecuadoran Congress adjourned on November 7, 1950, without having passed the projected new law on fish-

eries and maritime hunting, according to a November 29 American Embassy dispatch from Quito.

Although an executive decree affecting fishing and the fisheries may well be promulgated by Ecuador's President Plaza prior to the next session of Congress (opening on August 10, 1951), it is the consensus of opinion that no drastic change in existing regulations is likely until the next Congress meets.



Gambia (British West Africa)

PLANS FLOATING FISH FACTORY: Plans are already well advanced for the setting up of a floating fish factory in Gambia, the smallest and oldest of British West African possessions, a November 24, 1950, American consular report from Dakar states. The output of the fish factory will be partly consumed locally and partly exported. The principal fish to be caught will be sharks, and it is planned to utilize the meat and the skin; and from the waste, the factory will extract liver oil and manufacture fish meal. It is planned to sell the fish meal to poultry farms for feed.

The waters off the coast of Gambia as well as the Gambia River abound in fish, but to date production has been limited to meet local needs.



German Federal Republic

VESSEL EQUIPPED WITH DEEP-SEA ELECTRICAL FISHING DEVICE: In Hamburg harbor the outfitting and equipping of a fishing vessel with the German deep-sea electrical fishing device is almost complete, reports a November 30, 1950, American consular dispatch from Hamburg. A trial voyage to waters off Iceland during the cod season (February to June) is planned by the inventors. The inventors, Konrad Kreutzer and Herbert Peglow, have revealed the following information on the construction and use of the device and their plans for its development.

Method of Fishing: The ship will trawl with a standard truncated cone-shaped fishing net. Two electrodes mounted on the stern of the ship will send out a series of short, sharp electrical impulses of up to 2,000 volts to two oppositely charged electrodes placed at the sides of the mouth of the net (these electrodes will be connected to the ship by wires running along the ropes to the net). The fish in the electrical field thus created between the ship and the net will be stunned and swept up into the net. This device thus will be able to get the 90 percent of the total number of fish which pass between the ship and the net, but which will be frightened by the approach of and manage to evade the net.

The inventors have made tests in large wooden tubs to determine the length and intensity of electrical impulses which are most effective for different types of fish. During their proposed cod-fishing voyage, they plan to determine by experiment the best positions for the electrodes and the variations which have to be made in the impulses used under deep-sea fishing conditions.

Source of Electric Power: The fishing vessel to be used is equipped with a generator with a maximum speed of 1,000 r.p.m. and an average output of 10,000 amperes.

The current passes through a control panel, a choke, a set of condensers, an ignitron and a mechanical impulse switch before reaching the electrodes. All of this equipment, except the generator and the mechanical impulse switch, will be dispensed with after the experimental voyage has been completed and the necessary data on the length and intensity of impulses needed compiled. The ignitron is a liquid mercury switch developed by the General Electric Company of America to provide a light and compact means of breaking electrical circuits with a high degree of accuracy. The mechanical impulse switch, developed by Siemens Werke of Germany, is quite compact, is completely mechanical, and is said to have an accuracy of 1/100,000 of a second. It is thus sufficiently accurate to replace the ignitron once tests have been completed.

The Ship Itself: The ship, which has been fitted for the experimental voyage, is the converted minesweeper R-96. It previously had two 900 horsepower engines and a maximum speed of 22 knots, but one engine has been removed to make room for the electrical equipment. The top speed is now less than 16 knots, decreasing to 11 knots when the generator is being used. The remaining motor delivers 300 horsepower to the propellers and 600 horsepower to the generator when the latter is in full operation. The two Voith-Schneider variable blade propellers steer as well as propel the ship, so that no rudder is needed.

A crew of eight, consisting of the two inventors, an engineer from Siemens, Paul Friedrich Meyer of the German Federal Fisheries Bureau, and five fishermen, will make the experimental voyage.

Plans for Development of the Device: The R-96 will make a brief trial run in coastal waters in December to see that the electrical equipment is functioning satisfactorily. Then she will leave Hamburg early in February to remain on the cod-fishing grounds off Iceland until June. The inventors have tentative plans to go out again in July or August to test the device on tuna. If possible, they would also like to try to stun and catch whales by creating an electrical field between electrodes on the ship and those on lines trawled near their intended victims. They have made tests on seals in wooden tubs which indicate a good chance of using the device in whaling.

Siemens Werke has furnished and installed all of the electrical equipment at a cost of approximately DM80,000 (\$19,000) in return for designation as sole producer of all forms of the device sold in Germany or exported. The inventors raised DM40,000 (\$9,500) with the help of their friends and obtained a loan of DM60,000 (\$14,300) from the German Federal Government to pay for the outfitting of the ship and the first voyage.

NOTE: ALSO SEE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FISHERY LEAFLET 348, GERMAN COMMERCIAL ELECTRICAL FISHING DEVICE (DECEMBER 1949).

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ELECTRO-FISHING USED TO REDUCE COARSE ROUGH FISH IN EMMER RIVER: Due to the lack of familiarity with electro-fishing, the utilization of electric fishing devices is not yet definitely permitted by law in all the states of the German Federal Republic, states a November 30 American consular dispatch from Bremerhaven. Persons interested in using electric devices to catch fish for sale generally wish to have electric fishing permitted now, while many sport fishermen want to see the prohibition on electric fishing retained until studies have shown conclusively that the balance of life in streams and lakes will not be disadvantageously disturbed by the use of electric fishing methods. The electro-fishing recently conducted on the Emmer River in the State of Lower Saxony is especially noteworthy as it was carried out at the expense of the sport fishermen who owned the fishing rights on the Emmer; ¹ ACCORDING TO ONE GERMAN INVESTIGATOR, CERTAIN PARAMACIA WILL BE KILLED IF A CURRENT AS LARGE AS ONE MICROAMPERE PASSES THROUGH THEM. PRESUMABLY INDIVIDUAL CELLS OF MULTICELLED ANIMALS WILL SHOW A TOLERANCE OF THE SAME OR LESSER DEGREE.

a method of using electric fishing devices was thus demonstrated which brought advantages both to the sport fishermen and to the fishermen using electric fishing devices.

The Emmer River has in the past been fished chiefly by sport fishermen using dry flies, with the result that trout and grayling (the prized species) were greatly diminished in number in comparison to the less desirable species. In 1950, the length of the Emmer River was fished electrically, all trout and grayling caught during the fishing operation being put back unharmed into the river, except for a few diseased fish and certain specimens retained for propagation purposes. On the other hand, all whitefish and eels of a usable size were kept and turned over to the owners of the fishing rights on the river for sale or consumption. The purpose of the electro-fishing was to reduce the number of rough fish in the river.

The power source used for this project was a motor generator producing direct current. The motor generator was placed in a boat which was steered downstream by lines running to the two banks. The negative electrode consisted of two pieces of sheet metal fastened on the rear of the boat. The positive electrode consisted of a dip net made of wire. The electrically-influenced fish were lifted out of the water with the positive electrode when the accompanying persons did not manage to net the fish with ordinary dip nets before the fish reached the anode.

The Emmer River is approximately 6 meters (about 20 feet) wide and ranges in depth from 0.5 to 2.5 meters ($\frac{1}{2}$ -8 feet). The catches of fish were good in the shallower, rapidly-flowing parts of the river, but few fish were caught in the deeper sections, such as mill ponds. The overall results were poorer in the Emmer than in the Rhon River where electro-fishing previously had been done on a smaller scale. The poorer results in the Emmer are attributed to the greater pollution of the water there, giving rise to a higher conductivity. Water temperature could also have played a role, as the conductivity of impure fresh water varies with temperature.

The main purpose of the electro-fishing project was to increase the proportion of game fish in the Emmer by selectively removing up to 100 percent of the populations of other species. The project is judged to have fallen short of its goal as the very modest catch of fish in the deeper sections of the river would seem to indicate that considerably less than 100 percent of the fish population was caught. However, the results indicated that periodic selective electro-fishing of game fish waters would help to maintain a desirable ratio of game to rough fish.

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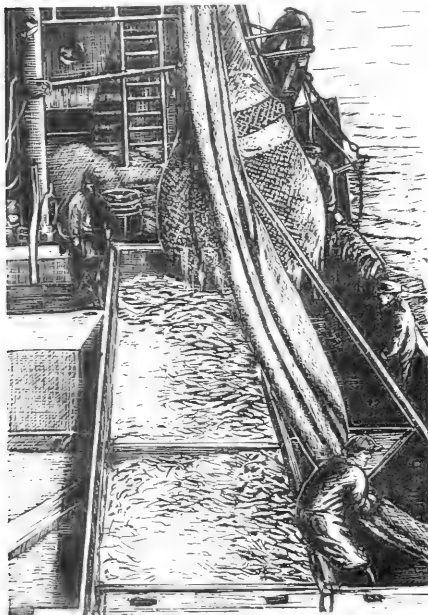
WHOLESALE FISH PRICES INCREASED IN THIRD QUARTER OF 1950: Wholesale fish prices in the German Federal Republic increased considerably during the third quarter of 1950, according to a November 27 American consular dispatch from Bremerhaven. Increased prices were caused partly by Korean War-induced inflation and partly because scheduled imports of white fish did not arrive. Due to the fishermen's labor dispute in Iceland¹ (which prevented the scheduled imports of iced fish from arriving) and due to the relative scarcity and poor quality of the herring, more trawlers were kept fishing off Iceland, the Norwegian Coast, the Bear Islands, and in the Barents Sea for pollock, rosefish, cod, and haddock. However, the retention of more than the usual number of trawlers in the white fish fishery did not prevent white fish prices from increasing to very high levels in September 1950. Fish wholesalers, who traditionally operate on a margin of DM6.00 per 100 kilograms of fish (approx. 6½ cents per cwt.) saw their profits cut by the high prices, which decreased sales, increased

¹/SEE P. 62 OF THIS ISSUE.

the capital required to do business, and threatened to begin a buyers' strike if maximum prices on fish were not fixed at levels which would increase consumption. The soaring white fish prices in September clearly showed that the German trawler fleet is not adequate to meet the domestic demand for white fish and catch herring too. However, despite the increased prices, demand for manufactured fishery products was reported very good at the end of September 1950.

The firmer market for fish was demonstrated by the percentage of landed fish going to fish meal factories--this decreased from 30 percent in July to less than 5 percent in September 1950.

STATUS OF FISHING FLEET, THIRD QUARTER 1950: A total of 20 new trawlers were placed in operation and 7 trawlers over 25 years old were scrapped by the German fishing industry during the third quarter of 1950. At the end of the quarter the trawler fleet totaled 254 vessels with a fish-carrying capacity of 38,800 metric tons, compared to 173 trawlers in operation and 66 tied up or in the process of refitting for the herring fishery at the end of July 1950.



A GERMAN TRAWLER FISHING IN THE NORTH SEA GETTING READY TO RELEASE A NET LOAD OF HERRING IN THE CHECKERS.

Three Belgian-owned trawlers, which had been chartered and operated by a Bremerhaven firm, were sold to Poland. Also, one of the 12 American-owned motor trawlers was returned to the United States to be used as a research vessel by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Because of high operating expenses, approximately 25 of the publicly-owned KFK cutters were returned by the charterers during the quarter. The cut in the allocation of subsidized Diesel oil to the high-seas fisheries also forced many privately-owned cutters to cease operations during the latter part of the quarter.

In addition to the trawler fleet, the fishing industry has a lugger fleet of 102 vessels in 1950, compared with 92 in 1949. However, only 6 of the 10 vessels added to the fleet were newly constructed.

Four German cutters (Spitzbergen, Nordlicht, Ruegen, and Dratenau), with crews, left Germany during the third quarter for Columbia. One pair of cutters will fish in the Caribbean and the other in the Pacific.

FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY, 1949: A total of 646 fish processors (excluding fish meal and oil processors) operated in the German Federal Republic during 1949. These firms produced 143,500 tons of fishery products (excluding fillets and frozen fish) and used 240,000 metric tons of fish to produce these products (see table). These processors employed 20,800 persons.

Fishery Products Utilized and Produced by Fish Processors ^{1/} of German Federal Republic, 1949			
Raw Material Utilized		Products Produced ^{2/}	
Type	Quantity Metric tons	Type	Quantity Metric tons
Iced white fish	24,000	Smoked	55,000
Iced herring	206,000	Marinated	51,000
Sprats	4,000	Canned (sterile)	16,200
Other	6,000	Salted	12,000
		Other	9,300
Total	240,000	Total	143,500

1/EXCLUDING FISH MEAL AND OIL PROCESSORS. 2/EXCLUDING FILLETS AND FROZEN FISH.
NOTE: WASTE FROM THE PLANTS OF THESE PROCESSORS PROBABLY WENT, TO A LARGE EXTENT, INTO FISH MEAL AND OIL PRODUCTION.

The Korean War has made the shortage of rolled steel in Germany even more acute, and some fish processors have had to reduce operations because of a shortage of tin plate. Certain fishing circles are calling upon the fish processors to concentrate upon turning out large-size containers to stretch the limited supplies of sheet steel and also to reduce the proportion of the end price to the consumer, which represents the cost of the container. In the spring of 1950, it was reported that container costs represented 26 percent of the total cost of production due to the large proportion of small-size containers being made.

In July, the fish processors were forced to petition the Federal Government for the release of edible oils from its reserve stocks. In order to avoid a cessation of production, the Federal Government released 10,000 metric tons to the entire food-packing industry.

In August 1950, a Cuxhaven fish processor began to use infrared rays^{1/} in the production of fish preserves.

1/SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JUNE 1950, PP. 41-3.

FISHERY BYPRODUCTS INDUSTRY, 1949: The German Federal Republic's 21 fish meal factories during 1949 produced 33,234 metric tons of fish meal from 166,000 metric tons of fish waste and unsalable and condemned fish. In addition, 2,850 metric tons of crude fish oil was rendered by these plants.

Refined fish liver oils were produced by 8 factories. A total of 1,900 metric tons of the refined fish liver oil was rendered from 1,950 tons of crude liver oil. The fish liver oil in 1949 was utilized largely in margarine and edible oils, and was not used for medicinal purposes. The German medicine manufacturers have not been able to resume using German fish liver oil, because the practice of compensating trawler crews partly with liver oil has diverted this product outside normal commercial channels and because the oil mills and margarine producers were able to offer a higher price for the crude oil.

Also, in 1949 a total of 31 plants produced 3,131 metric tons of dried shrimp meal from 15,685 tons of shrimp.



Greenland

FILLET MACHINE PURCHASED FROM GERMANY: A new fillet machine, purchased from a German firm, was installed at Sukkertoppen, Iceland, in 1950, according to an October 31 American consular dispatch from Godthaab. Through October 15, the machine had cut 257,000 pounds of cod fillets and had separated 11 metric tons of cod livers.

The fillets are frozen and packed in 5-pound cartons for export to the United States.



Hong Kong

FISHING INDUSTRY IN DIFFICULTIES: Hard times were predicted for the 80,000 people of Hong Kong who depend upon fishing for a living, according to a November 17 American consular dispatch from Hong Kong. Fish prices in the Colony during September and October 1950 dropped steadily despite the fact that the heavy catch season had only just begun. Slackening in demand is attributed to the Chinese Communist ban on imports of salted fish, and to the rapid drop in the Colony's Chinese populations, as many thousands, unable to make a living in Hong Kong, are returning to their homes in China.



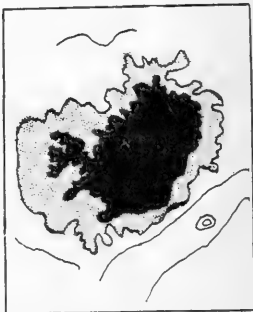
The situation is not improved by the fact that many of the 2,000 fishing-junk owners in the Colony are deeply in debt.

In contrast to fish prices, food prices in the Colony during September and October were generally steady or slightly lower and, as a result of the abundance of supplies, price controls were removed on October 14 on many items, including canned fish.



Iceland

FISHERIES INDUSTRY SURVEYED BY U. S. EXPERTS: A survey of Iceland's fisheries industry, financed by ECA funds, was made in April and May 1950 by three United States experts. The purpose of the survey, made for the Government of Iceland, was to recommend more efficient methods of freezing, salting, and otherwise processing fish, and better utilization of fishery byproducts. Because of the limited amount of time allotted, the survey concentrated on the frozen fillet industry since it offered the best opportunity for an immediate increase in sales, but less exhaustive studies were made of the salt fish, the herring, and the fishery byproducts industries. The survey was conducted by The Cooley Associates under the direction of E. H. Cooley.



The report submitted to the Government of Iceland points out the following:

The national economy of Iceland was dependent on the fishing industry for 93 percent of the value of exports in the year 1948.

"In 1949, the fishing fleet produced approximately 600 million pounds (268,000 metric tons) of groundfish and 150 million pounds (72,000 metric tons) of herring-- (56 percent of the groundfish catch was landed in Europe as iced fish; 29 percent was landed at the freezing plants for processing; and 15 percent was used for salting).

"The frozen fish and fillets were marketed in Europe and America^{1/} (91 percent of the frozen fillet production, equivalent to 26 percent of the total catch, went to European markets; and 9 percent of the frozen fillet production, equivalent to 3 percent of the total catch, went to the American^{1/} market). Iceland faces the loss of these European markets for both iced and frozen fish and must find new markets for over 75 percent of her potential catch.

"The development of Iceland's frozen fillet industry occurred during a period of great need for its products. There was no difficulty in disposing of all that could be produced. At the end of this period, a competitive situation arose in the world markets for frozen fillets and for fish in ice, which prevented profitable operation.

"Financial aid to industry is effective when such money is available solely for the purpose of lowering the costs of production. It should be used to purchase labor-saving machinery or to otherwise increase plant efficiency to enable the industry to meet competition and thus become able to contribute its share of the national tax burden as well as to provide earnings on the capital investment.

"Wherever there have been support prices on manufactured products, such as fillets, the industry involved has been injured because of lessened efficiency and lowered quality. There is little or no incentive to increase efficiency or to cut costs when there is an assured price for the product.

"The history of the fishing industry of most nations has demonstrated that changes in equipment, methods, boat design and particularly boat operation are not made willingly but are forced by the progress which is made in other competing nations or areas. In the instances of the fishing fleets of Iceland, certain traditional practices materially limit the operations of the different plants.

"A continuing survey conducted jointly by all branches of the industry would point the way to a longer period of operation of the fishing boats. The operating period of the processing plants can be extended by utilizing the various units of the fishing fleet not only in different sections of the country and in different branches of the industry but by fishing for different varieties of fish. In the fishing industry of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and America, such changes, although producing smaller catches per trip, have at the same time created larger annual earnings for boats and fishermen.

"Lengthening the season of operation for the shore plants will enable the workers to be employed for a longer portion of each year, increasing their total earnings and enabling the plant operator to keep his trained personnel. His labor force, with better morale and increased efficiency will increase output and lower costs.

"Iceland can well consider the possibility of capturing a major portion of the world markets, not only frozen fish, which is specifically considered in this report, but for salted, canned, smoked, and other products of the industry, because -

^{1/}WHEREVER "AMERICA" OR "AMERICAN" IS USED IN THE REPORT, IT SEEMS TO MEAN THE UNITED STATES ONLY (EDITORS).

THERE IS AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF FISH.

THERE ARE MORE SPECIES AVAILABLE THAN ARE FOUND ON THE FISHING GROUNDS OF ANY OTHER COMPETING NATION.

FISH ARE AVAILABLE NEARER SHORE AND PROCESSING PLANTS THAN IN ANY OF THE OTHER COMPETING COUNTRIES.

ICELANDIC WATERS PRODUCE THE HIGHEST QUALITY FISH AVAILABLE IN THE WORLD MARKETS.

EQUIVALENT WAGE RATES ARE AS LOW AS, OR LOWER THAN IN COMPETING COUNTRIES."

Numerous recommendations were made in the report covering all phases of Iceland's fisheries, but the following are some of the more important ones:

"Every effort should be made to determine and commence a program at the earliest possible date, in view of the fact that time will be required to make the necessary changes in equipment, processing, and plant management.

"Changes must be made in the operation of the entire industry, including production by the fleet, processing, storing, shipping, and marketing. All divisions of the industry, although operating independently, should have high regard to the conditions affecting the other divisions, each is dependent upon the others.

"A Government department should be created whose duty it is to collect, analyze, and publish data relating to available species of fish and other sea life. By this method, information as to potential volume of products will enable the industry to adjust operations for continuous processing.

"Steps should be taken at once toward the proper arrangement and improvement of existing plants and equipment which could be accomplished in many instances at very little expense.

"Every effort should be made in each plant toward utilizing labor at maximum efficiency to produce a quality product at the lowest cost in order to meet competition created by efficient machinery and plant operation in the Newfoundland, Nova Scotian, and Norwegian fishing industries.

"The marketing program requires immediate effort to correct bad publicity and experience in America. Where new, improved packages are available, such should be used.

"The survey indicates the presence of large quantities of very desirable lobster which have never been offered to the American market, nor, in fact produced in sufficient quantity to supply the existing demand in Iceland...Iceland can very well join in this market if sufficient study as to packaging and marketing be given by your American marketing agency as to the methods of processing and packaging.

"Additional information collected through the cooperation of boat owners, plant operators, and government officials indicates the existence of marketable volumes of other species of importance.

"Halibut is one of the most popular species of fish. It needs only to be properly cleaned, frozen whole, and glazed to be a large income-producer in the American market.

"Fillets of flat fish of the flounder species are desired. Production could be greatly expanded.

"Lumpfish needs experiments to determine process and package.

"Lumpfish roe or spawn should be used in Iceland to produce caviar for export, or tested for shipping to America for manufacture.

"Crabs should be tested and a process determined that creates a product that is acceptable. This could be developed into an export product.

"Undoubtedly, there are other species, but these indicate the desirability of searching for new species to process.

"Request should be made of the American Government for a reduction in duty on boneless salt codfish. There is no longer any need of this tariff duty to protect the American industry. Salt cod could be boned and skinned as to produce two large salt fillets. These boneless salt fillets could be shipped to America for cutting and packaging or the whole process could be completed in Iceland.

"Dried salt codfish can be sold in America.

"In order to lower the cost of producing dry salt codfish, consideration should be given to equipment which will save labor. Such equipment need not be elaborate...

"Herring fillets, skinned, smoked, and canned would find a ready market in America.

"A test should be made in the American market for packaged, frozen, smoked, skinned herring fillets. A survey indicates an interest if this can be satisfactorily processed and packed.

"Codfish of larger size should be used either for salting or for the production of smoked larger cod fillets. These are not acceptable in the American market as frozen packaged cod fillets.

"The manufacture of fish glue from fish skins provides an opportunity for added income for the industry. Cod skins are the best source of raw material for glue and can be sold in America. The manufacture of fish glue in Iceland should result in an even better return from this byproduct.

"The entrails of fish are excellent sources of hormones, vitamins, and enzymes. They present an opportunity for the development of additional income-producing products from raw material now discarded.

"The market for cod liver oil has seriously declined. Some form of vitamin-potency concentration equipment should be installed in order that this oil can be fractionated, producing a concentrate salable for pharmaceutical purposes and for poultry and live-stock feeding, leaving a second fraction of high-iodine content that can enter into the paint and varnish industry to compete with linseed and other high-priced oils; or there can be a clean, dry oil produced which is suitable for production of oleomargarine--a product needed for home consumption in Iceland and for export...

"A plant designed according to American standards of production and packaging should be established to be operated under the supervision of American experts.

This plant should serve as a school for training supervisors and foremen who would in turn go to other plants to train workers in the most efficient methods of production...

"The Icelandic fishing industry is penalized by its many plants. The total volume of fillets could be produced at a much lower cost in several large well-equipped plants. Capital investment would be less and the product of higher quality...

"...Trips should be planned so that production is suitable for processing-plant operations. Efforts should be made to increase the catch of haddock, redfish, halibut, and other varieties which are in demand in the American and other world markets.

"...it would seem most advisable for the Icelandic Government to urge and participate in some form of International North Atlantic Fisheries Treaty or Fisheries Commission in order that this great natural resource on which Iceland is so dependent be conserved."

In addition to the recommendations cited above, the report makes other recommendations regarding plant operation (supervision, sanitation, receiving, washing, scaling, skinning, cutting, candling, weighing, wrapping, packaging, storage, and freezing), inspection, and marketing; utilization of herring products for meal and oil and food products; obtaining and operating a research vessel; and marketing in the United States.

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TWO ICELANDIC FISHERY EXPERTS IN THE U. S. SEEK NEW WAYS TO USE FISHERY BYPRODUCTS: Two Icelandic fishery experts were reported in the United States in December 1950 under the Marshall Plan technical assistance program searching for new ways to use the fishery byproducts of Iceland's all-important fishing industry.

The Government of Iceland is interested in microbiological studies which will lead to improved and increased production of edible fish oils, fish meal, frozen fish, and new pharmaceutical byproducts, such as vitamins, steriols, enzymes, and oil compounds, reports a December 15 news release from the Economic Cooperation Administration.

* * * * *

SEAMEN'S LABOR DISPUTE^{1/} AFFECTS FISH PRODUCTION: A seamen's labor dispute (July 1-November 6, 1950) in Iceland laid up most of the nation's trawlers throughout the third quarter of 1950, and catches of demersal fish were abnormally low during this period, a November 7 American consular dispatch from Reykjavik reports. As a result, more than one half of the fish produced during the quarter was delivered to factories for processing, most of the remainder was salted, with only a small part being frozen and none iced. Although the summer is normally a slack season for iced fish sales, recent reports have indicated that some sales might have been made in the United Kingdom. The labor dispute also destroyed the possibility of sales in Western Germany, which were permitted only between August and the middle of November under the terms of the Icelandic-German trade agreement.

^{1/}THIS DISPUTE WAS REPORTED SETTLED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1950 (EDITORS)

FROZEN FISH MARKETING TRENDS: There were signs of increased interest in frozen fillets by foreign buyers towards the end of the third quarter of 1950. Sales to the United States continued at a much higher level than in 1949, and unsold stocks

suitable for the United States market were almost exhausted at the end of the quarter. It was reported that during the period one local broker had tentatively arranged for future delivery of 10,000 metric tons of frozen fillets at a favorable price (17 cents per pound c.i.f. United States port, for skinned and boned cod fillets in temporary one-pound wrapping). Local producers have been investigating the possibility of freezing redfish (rosefish or ocean perch) for the American market. Demand for frozen fillets was reported to be increasing in the United Kingdom, which contracted for about 2,600 tons, principally flatfish. An agreement was reached also for the sale of 1,500 tons to Austria. However, increasing importance was laid during the quarter on the production of salt fish in view of continuing difficulties in marketing frozen and iced fish. The construction of new drying plants, therefore, has been given a high priority in the Government's investment program.

BYPRODUCTS TRENDS: A few Icelandic trawlers on the North Coast did not join the general trawler labor dispute during the third quarter of 1950, but engaged in fishing for redfish throughout the summer. Foreign demand for redfish meal and oil was reported at a high level. About 6,000 metric tons of redfish meal were produced in the northern part of the country during the quarter, approximately 1,000 tons of coalfish meal, and unknown amounts of redfish and coalfish oil. These commodities had not previously been produced since before World War II. Prices for redfish oil rose from £93 (\$260) at the beginning of the summer to £120 (\$336) per metric tons by the middle of September; by the latter date, redfish meal was bringing £51 (\$142.80) per ton, and coalfish oil had increased from £93 to £125 (\$260 to \$350) per ton. Exports during the third quarter were principally to the Netherlands. Production and shipments of these products are expected to increase, since a number of trawlers laid up by the labor dispute were engaged in redfish operations. The Icelandic Minister of Commerce estimated that by the end of September about 40 to 50 million kronur (\$2,456,000 to \$3,070,000) in foreign exchange had been lost in redfish meal and oil alone as a result of the seamen's labor dispute.



The Icelandic trawlers catching redfish are doing well, according to an October issue of the Icelandic newspaper *Timinn*. One catch of 375 metric tons, made in a few days, yielded 19 tons of oil and 65 tons of fish meal. Of this total catch, 15 tons were processed into 4 tons of frozen fillets for the American market. The oil from this trip brought £107 (\$299.60) per metric tons and the meal £52 (\$145.60) per ton.

WHALING: The 1950 Icelandic summer whaling season ended with four ships catching a total of 265 whales as compared with 324 whales in 1949. Processing of the 1950 catch yielded approximately 2,090 metric tons of whale oil, 25 tons of meat, and 500 tons of meal.

ICELAND-WESTERN GERMANY TRADE AGREEMENT¹/AMENDED: The trade agreement between Western Germany and Iceland, signed on March 15, 1950, was amended on November 7 to allow Icelandic deliveries of iced fish to Western Germany until December 15, 1950, a November 9 American consular dispatch from Reykjavik reports.

¹/SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MAY 1950, PP. 63-4.

Under the terms of the original agreement, deliveries of iced fish were to be made only between August 1 and November 15, 1950. The possibility of delivering fish by November 15 was destroyed by the labor dispute which immobilized Icelandic trawlers between July 1 and November 6. In addition, Western Germany has agreed to exempt Icelandic fish deliveries made until December 15 from the 10 percent import duty which is normally in force.

An Icelandic delegate was expected to go to Western Germany at the end of November in order to negotiate for a trade agreement for 1951.



Japan

THIRD JAPANESE MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION: Main elements of the third Japanese mothership-type tuna expedition left Japan on November 25 and 26, 1950, for the waters adjacent to islands comprising the U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific. This expedition, which is smaller than either of the two previous expeditions which operated in this area, was to operate for about 20 days to provide iced yellowfin tuna for consumption in Japan during the New Year season. The expedition consisted of the 550-gross-metric-ton mothership Tenryu Maru, 10 catchers of the 1950- gross-ton class, and a Japanese Government inspection vessel, the November 25 Weekly Summary of the Natural Resources Section of SCAP reports.

A representative of SCAP accompanied the expedition to insure compliance by the Japanese with the provisions of SCAP directives. A representative of the High Commissioner for the Trust Territory accompanied the expedition as observer for and adviser to the High Commissioner, and to conduct scientific studies. Two Japanese Government fisheries inspectors also accompanied the expedition to insure compliance with government regulations.

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NEW WHALING FACTORY SHIP: The keel of a 23,000-deadweight-metric-ton whaling factory ship (the largest of its type to be built since World War II) was laid during October in Japan. Costing about 1.3 billion yen (approximately \$3,611,000), the factory vessel is to be equipped with the most modern equipment available, radar, and other improvements, and is scheduled for launching next June for use in the 1951-52 Antarctic whaling expedition, a November 7 American consular dispatch from Tokyo reports.



Mexico

SHRIMP EXPORT DUTIES CHANGED: Mexico's shrimp export duties have been changed by three separate regulations issued during November 1950 by the Mexican Government, according to a report from the U. S. Fishery Mission to Mexico.

Mexico has two export taxes--(1) a general export tax and (2) an additional 15 percent ad-valorem tax. To the sum of these taxes is added an additional tax of two percent.

A decree appearing in the Diario Oficial of November 4 affected the general export tax by rescinding Paragraph 11-11 which previously classified shrimp for export purposes as "shrimp, fresh, raw, dried or peeled," and in place of paragraph 11-11 substituted the following:

Par. 11-13 Dried shrimp, with or without shell, even when it is pulverized

Par. 11-14 Fresh or iced shrimp

Par. 11-15 Frozen shrimp

The changes, however, did not affect the general export duty, which remains for these three classifications at 30 centavos (approx. 3.5 cents) plus 10 percent ad valorem per 100 net kilos (220 pounds).

In the November 9 Diario Oficial, a circular appeared which modified the specific values for the assessment of the additional 15 percent ad-valorem tax on exported shrimp. Paragraph 11-14 (fresh or iced shrimp) now places on this category a specific official value of 6,050 pesos per metric ton (about 31.7 cents per pound). The same value applies for Paragraph 11-15 (frozen shrimp). This is the specific official value upon which the general export duty of 10 percent ad valorem and the additional tax of 15 percent ad valorem are based. Previously, the specific official value for shrimp was 4,212 pesos per ton (22.1 cents per pound).

In addition, the November 18 Diario Oficial contained a decree which gave an 80 percent exemption to the 15 percent ad-valorem tax applying to Paragraph 11-15 (frozen shrimp) and Paragraph 63-12 (canned shrimp in bottles, jars, or tins).

Mexican Shrimp Export Duties as of November 1950				
Type of Export Tax	Frozen Shrimp		Fresh or Iced Shrimp	
	In Pesos per Metric Ton	In U. S. \$ per 100 lbs.	In Pesos per Metric Ton	In U. S. \$ per 100 lbs.
General Export Tax:				
30 centavos (3.5 cents per 100 net kilos (220 lbs.)	3	.02	3	.02
10 percent ad valorem ..	605	3.17	605	3.17
Total general export tax ..	608	3.19	608	3.19
Additional Taxes:				
15 percent ad-valorem ..	907.50	4.76	907.50	4.76
Less 80 percent exemption	-726.00	-3.81	-	-
Total	181.50	.95	907.50	4.76
Total: general export tax plus 15 percent ad- valorem tax	789.50	4.14	1,515.50	7.95
Plus additional 2 percent	15.79	.08	30.31	.16
Total export taxes for shrimp	805.29	4.22	1,545.81	8.11

Taking all of the export taxes into consideration (see table), the Mexican export taxes in U. S. Currency amount to approximately \$178.85 per metric ton (\$8.11 per 100 pounds) for fresh shrimp and \$93.17 per metric ton (4.22 per 100 pounds) for frozen shrimp. This gives the frozen shrimp an advantage of approximately \$85.68 per ton (almost \$3.89 per 100 pounds) over the fresh shrimp. These changes in the export taxes for shrimp will encourage the exportation of frozen shrimp and discourage the exportation of fresh shrimp from Mexico.

NOTE: VALUES IN U. S. \$ BASED ON 1 MEXICAN PESO EQUALS U. S. \$0.1157.

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NEW VESSELS AND FREEZERS FOR WEST COAST SHRIMP INDUSTRY: About 25 boats are still under construction for the Mexican shrimp industry operating from the State of Sinaloa, and approximately an equal number have not yet arrived from the United States where they were purchased, a November 7 American consular dispatch from Mazatlan reports.

The West Coast shrimp fishing season opened early in October with 125 boats going to sea from Mazatlan, compared with only 80 boats last season. With the opening of the shrimp fishing industry, it is reported that about 1,500 men have found employment. Most of them will work on a percentage bases on the amount of shrimp brought in per trip.

The construction of a new freezing plant is actively underway at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, and it is expected to be ready for operation by February 1, 1951. The plant will freeze 18 metric tons of shrimp and 25 tons of ice a day. It will have a storage capacity of 250 tons of ice and 200 tons each of frozen and fresh shrimp. An investment of 5,000,000 pesos (\$578,500) was made in this plant, which includes the purchase of ten fishing boats.

A smaller freezing plant is also under construction in Sinaloa and will be ready for operation by November 20. It will freeze five tons of shrimp a day, and will have a storage capacity of 30 tons of fresh shrimp and 40 tons of frozen shrimp. This project involves an investment of 400,000 pesos (\$46,280).

Another freezing plant, scheduled to begin operations on November 15, has a storage capacity of 600 tons of frozen shrimp and 300 tons of ice, and will freeze 25 tons of shrimp and 30 tons of ice a day. An investment of 5,000,000 pesos (\$347,100) in this plant included the purchase of eight fishing boats.

One company exported on consignment 180,000 pounds of shrimp during the month of October. Shrimp at present is being bought from the fishermen at 5.50 pesos a kilo (29 cents per pound).



Nigeria

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES ENCOURAGED: Nigeria's fisheries resources are being explored to determine whether or not they can be developed, the Director of Commerce and Industries of the Nigerian Government reported in a lecture on the functions of his Department.

With reference to fisheries, the Director states that the Department has a woodworking officer stationed at Opobo working on improvements in the design and construction of fishing vessels, according to a November 3 American consular dispatch from Lagos.

One of the Government's main objects in Nigeria will be to explore every possibility of increasing its foodstuffs, and a Fisheries Development team has been carrying out investigations for increasing the country's fish supplies, the Director stated. There are three aspects to the work in progress: inland and river fishing; coastal and inshore fishing; and fish farming.

From the experience gained through operating a small vessel off Lagos during the latter part of 1950, it seems likely that fishing could be profitably undertaken for a distance of several miles beyond the range at present covered by canoes.

In addition, a fish-farming expert has been engaged. It is thought that fish farming methods, if successfully applied in Nigeria, would make a remarkable contribution to the country's food supplies.



Norway

NORWAY PLANS TO EXPORT HERRING MEAL TO U. S.: It should be possible to export important quantities of Norwegian herring meal to the United States, according to a Haugesund fish-meal plant operator who recently visited the United States. He is quoted in Fiskaren as having stated to his local newspaper that first, however, Norwegian herring meal production would have to be standardized and a lighter meal produced. The meal must be ground more uniformly and packed in jute sacks holding 50 kilos (110 lbs.). One-half million sacks for export purposes have recently been purchased from Calcutta for division among Norwegian fish-meal producers.

In entering the U. S. market, the Norwegian operator pointed out that there would be competition with Japanese, Canadian, and African producers. There has been, according to him, considerable interest among U. S. buyers, some of whom already had received samples of Norwegian meal from the past season's production.

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NEW-TYPE VESSEL LAUNCHED: A new type of fishing vessel was launched on November 11, 1950, at a shipyard in the vicinity of Bergen, reports a November 30 American Embassy dispatch from Oslo. It is of steel, welded construction, and the deck-house of aluminum. The boat, 100 feet long, is powered by two 250 h.p. Diesel motors with an auxiliary motor to power the generator, bilge pump, and the hydraulic winch pump. It is said to have a cargo space of 8,100 cubic feet, with quarters for 20 men. The cost of the vessel is reported to be much cheaper than the usual wooden boats and has aroused a great deal of interest in Norway.

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NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN FISHING: During the period October 1947 to September 1948, the number of persons in Norway engaged in fishing totaled 85,518, according to the first results of the Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau's compilation of statistics on the fishing industry, begun in October 1948. Of this total, 16,737 were engaged solely in fishing and 51,705 were engaged in some other activity as well.

The average time spent by each participant in fishing was 20.7 weeks during the period October 1, 1947, to September 30, 1948. Time spent by participants whose only occupation was fishing was 31.2 weeks; by participants whose main occupation was fishing, 20.4 weeks; and by others, 11.4 weeks.

Of the 85,518 fishermen, 83,431 participated actively in fishing during the period October 1, 1947, to September 30, 1948; 2,087 fishermen did not participate during this period because of military service, illness, school attendance, or temporary participation in some other type of work. Participation in the most important fisheries during this period was:

TYPE OF FISHERY	NUMBER OF FISHERMEN
COD FISHING IN LOFOTEN AREA.....	20,111
OTHER COD FISHING AND WINTER COD FISHING.....	11,148
SPRING FISHING IN FINMARK AREA (COD).....	8,523
COAL FISHING.....	11,718
WINTER HERRING FISHING.....	20,026
FISHING FOR BEFORE-THE-SEASON HERRING, FAT HERRING, BAY HERRING, AND SMALL HERRING.....	13,891
BRISLING FISHING.....	3,019
HERRING FISHING OFF ICELAND.....	2,721
MACKEREL FISHING.....	6,323
FISHING ON THE BANKS OF THE NORTH SEA AND NORWEGIAN SEA.....	5,610

The above information appeared in an article published in the November 7, 1950, issue of Sunnmørsposten, a daily newspaper published in Aalesund, and was translated and reported upon by the American Consulate at Bergen in a November 27 dispatch.

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NEW GROUNDS FOR SUMMER HERRING FISHING: According to reports from fishermen and from results obtained through experimental fishing, it appears that the waters around Jan Mayen will supplant Iceland as a field for Norwegian herring fishing during the summer months, according to an October 31 American consular dispatch from Oslo. From the results of the G. O. Sars, the Fishery Directorate's experimental vessel, it has been established that catches of 100 barrels per boat per night are not unusual.

NORWEGIAN GREENLAND FISHERY: Twenty-two of the twenty-four Norwegian fishing vessels which have been fishing off West Greenland during the past summer have returned to Norway. It is estimated that the total catch will amount to between 11,000 and 12,000 metric tons of salt cod. The operators of the vessels are said to be well pleased with the results and it is estimated that the crew's share of the catch will amount to between \$700 to \$800 per man.



Pakistan

CENTRAL FISHERIES DEPARTMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED: The Government of Pakistan has decided to establish a Central Fisheries Department under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in order to develop the country's fishery industries, reports a December 2 American consular dispatch from Karachi.

This new Department will operate motorized craft in order to demonstrate commercial fishing methods; aid in the mechanization of the country's craft; train men in the operation of motorized craft; develop a marine weather service and other advisory services; introduce pond culture methods; develop fish-curing yards; aid in the development of fish markets, transportation facilities for inland distribution, and other allied industries; and study the social and economic conditions of the country's fishermen and adopt measures for their general welfare.

In the field of research, the Department will undertake studies on salted and dried fish, and other fishery products; and the general biology of the important groups of fish common to Pakistan.



Trieste

ADDS TUNA VESSELS TO FISHING FLEET: Three new fishing boats to specialize in tunny fishing will form the basis of a new tuna industry in the Free Territory of Trieste. These vessels, being built in Italy, are the first of their kind to be built in that country, according to a November 24 news release from the Economic Cooperation Administration. The 90-ton boats will have engines forward, as in American tuna vessels.

The Marshall Plan has contributed some \$80,000 in counterpart funds towards the \$250,000 cost of the boats.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1950, PP.58-9.



United Kingdom

ROTATION SYSTEM INAUGURATED FOR LONG-DISTANCE FISHING FLEET: It is hoped that improvements in the white fish industry^{1/} will be brought about by the White Fish Authority recently set up by the British Government, but meanwhile long-distance fishing vessel owners in the ports of Grimsby and Hull have inaugurated a development scheme^{2/} designed to improve the quality of fish landed. This scheme came into operation on September 1, 1950, states a November 28 American Embassy dispatch from London.

The scheme was inaugurated by the trawler owners themselves and as yet it has no backing from the Government or the White Fish Authority. It was decided by the Trawler Owners Committee that 20 percent of the long-distance fishing fleet should be laid up, the other 80 percent being sufficient to bring in all the fish which is required. The trawlers would work on a rotation system. Plans are being made to bring in fish in a better condition than during the years of control when there was no incentive to pay much attention to quality. There has been a marked improvement in the quality of fish since this scheme came into effect.

The Trawler Owners Committee decided that 20 percent of the long-distance fleet would be a good average to be laid up, inasmuch as without the scheme perhaps 40-50 percent of the trawlers would be unable to go out. However, during the recent bad weather the number of trawlers unable to go out has been nearer 40 percent than 20 percent.

Since the domestic fishing industry has complained for some time about the imports of fish, the whole question of fish imports probably will be taken up by the White Fish Authority when it begins its operations.

HEAVY INCREASE IN FISH PRICES TOWARDS END OF 1950: In some extreme cases, fish prices in Great Britain towards the end of the third quarter of 1950 rose over 200 percent. The increase resulted from a shortage of supplies caused by continued bad

^{1/} SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1950, PP. 59-60.

^{2/} SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 1950, PP. 57-8.

weather at sea and the recent laying-up of trawlers. Demand for fish was still very good during the period in question, but the consumers showed some reluctance in paying the increased prices. Housewives were again showing signs of boycotting fish as a result of the high prices.

The rise in fish prices can also be attributed to a large extent to the fishermen's labor dispute in Iceland.^{3/} Iceland is the biggest supplier of fish to the United Kingdom. This Icelandic tie-up occurred when the British fleet was not catching a sufficient supply for consumer demand. The Icelandic seamen's dispute was settled on November 6 and fish imports from that country were again arriving in Great Britain.

As a result of this recently heavy increase in fish prices, a warning hint has been given to fish dealers by the Economic Secretary of the Treasury that the Government is considering a return to controls where they seem to be necessary.

As anticipated, the removal of controls and the maximum prices of fish has brought about a big improvement on the quality of fish landed. There is now good quality fish available to suit everyone although plaice, halibut, sole, and a few other kinds will inevitably be expensively priced since they cannot be produced in large quantities.

^{3/} ALSO SEE P. 62 OF THIS ISSUE.

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PERIOD FOR LOANS TO INSHORE FISHERMEN EXTENDED: An order was enacted by the British Government in December 1950 extending until December 9, 1952, the period during which grants and loans for boats and equipment may be made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to inshore fishermen and persons entering the industry. The Inshore Fishing Industry Act 1945 (Extension of Period) Order, 1950, became effective on December 10, 1950. In the original act, the period during which these grants and loans could be made expired on December 9, 1950.

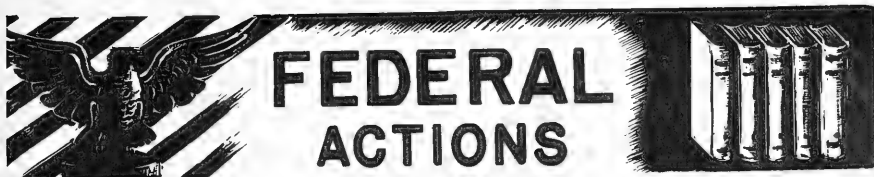


CANNED FISH AND BYPRODUCTS--1949

DO YOU KNOW...

That the 1949 production of fishery byproducts in the United States and Alaska was valued at \$78,472,495--2 percent less than in the previous year. The principal byproducts were marine-animal oils, 17,694,887 gallons (valued at \$17,364,977); marine-animal scrap and meal, 237,180 tons (valued at \$35,652,142); marine and fresh-water shell buttons valued at \$10,478,733; and fish solubles valued at \$5,144,111. Byproducts were produced in 314 plants in 24 States and Alaska in 1949.

Bulletin--C.F.S. No. 577



Department of Agriculture

CERTAIN FATTY ACIDS REMOVED FROM LIST OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO AGRICULTURE-IMPORT ORDER: Appendix A to the Agriculture-Import Order (Part 4—War Food Orders, FMA) has been revised by deleting certain items, including, among others, "Fatty acids, not specially provided for, derived from vegetable oils, animal or fish oils, animal fats and greases, not elsewhere specified" (Commerce Import Class No. 2260.240). This revision was announced in the Federal Register of November 29, 1950, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and became effective on November 25, 1950.



Department of Commerce

BRITISH TOKEN IMPORT PLAN WILL BE CONTINUED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1951: The British Token Import Plan will be continued in the United States during 1951, the U. S. Department of Commerce announced December 14, 1950, through its Office of International Trade. The only item of interest to the fishing and allied industries included in the commodities subject to the plan is canned lobster.

This means that eligible United States manufacturers, or their authorized agents, will be permitted to export to the United Kingdom during 1951 token shipments of specified commodities, the general importation of which is prohibited by the British Government. Manufacturers or agents eligible to participate are those having established prewar trade connections in England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.

One important revision in the Plan permits importation of shipments valued at twice the amount heretofore permitted. Shipments will now be permitted in an annual amount not to exceed 40 percent of the individual firm's average annual shipments of the specified commodities to the United Kingdom during the base years 1936, 1937, and 1938. The amount previously permitted was only 20 percent.

The British Board of Trade announced there would be no new additions to the list of approved commodities, the number of items remaining at 197, the same as in 1950.

The British trade arrangement was originally established with the United States in 1946, and operates on a calendar year basis. It is also applicable to several other countries having prewar trade connections in the United Kingdom.

Commerce's Office of International Trade (OIT) acts as certifying agent of statements of eligibility and prewar exports submitted by U. S. firms under the Plan. Certificates are issued by OIT, in the form of scrip, to qualified exporters.

The certificate is then forwarded by the exporter to the British importer, who uses it in applying to the Government there for a permit to import the commodity.

The certification procedure to be followed by OIT under the 1951 Plan will be similar to that followed in 1950. The same application Form (IT-558) will be used and should be submitted to OIT as soon as possible. Certification will begin immediately after January 1.

* * * * *

DESIGNATION OF CLAIMANT AGENCIES: Claimant agencies to present requirements to the Secretary of Commerce with respect to materials and facilities placed under his jurisdiction by the Defense Production Act^{1/} were designated and announced by Commerce in the Federal Register of November 25, 1950. The full text of the order follows:

DESIGNATION OF CLAIMANT AGENCIES

1. The purpose of this notice is to designate claimant agencies to present requirements to the Secretary of Commerce with respect to materials and facilities placed under his jurisdiction by section 101 (d) of Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950 (15 F. R. 6105).

2. Section 101 (d) of Executive Order 10161 delegates to the Secretary of Commerce the functions conferred upon the President by Title 1 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.) with respect to all materials and facilities except those specifically delegated by sections 101 (a), (b), and (c) to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission responsible for supervising the Bureau of Service, respectively.

Section 103 of Executive Order 10161 provides:

(a) Each delegate referred to in section 101 of this Executive order shall be a claimant before the other such delegates, respectively, in the case of materials and additional facilities deemed by the claimant delegate to be necessary for the provision of an adequate supply of the materials and facilities with respect to which delegation is made to the claimant delegate by the said section 101.

(b) Each delegate under section 101 of this Executive order may, with the approval of the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, designate agencies and officers of the Government, additional to the claimants referred to in section 103 (a) of this Executive order, to be claimants before such delegate with respect to stated materials and facilities.

3. In accordance with the description of claimant responsibilities set forth in section 103 of Executive Order 10161 and pursuant to the designations in section 103 (a) and to the authority contained in section 103 (b) of the order, the following officers and agencies of the Government, having been approved by the

National Security Resources Board, are hereby designated as claimants before the Secretary of Commerce: (1) The Secretary of the Interior with respect to petroleum, gas, solid fuels, electric power, construction and maintenance projects under his jurisdiction other than those classes of construction specified in paragraphs 12 and 15; fishery products as set forth in the October 13, 1950, order of the Secretary of Agriculture delegating fishery authority to the Secretary of the Interior; those areas of minerals and metals as set forth in the October 6, 1950, Memorandum of Agreement between the Departments of Interior and Commerce; and the construction program of the Tennessee Valley Authority; (2) The Secretary of Agriculture with respect to food; and the domestic distribution of farm equipment and commercial fertilizer, and veterinary supplies and equipment; (3) That commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission who is the Administrator of the Defense Transport Administration with respect to domestic transportation, storage, and port facilities, or the use thereof; (4) The Secretary of Defense with respect to the military needs of the Department of Defense, except those items for which the General Services Administration regularly procures for the Department of Defense; equipment and supplies of military-type products for the Mutual Defense Aid Program; stockpile; and military construction; (5) The Secretary of the Army with respect to civil construction projects under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, except projects having electric power generating capacity or facilities unless specifically exempted by the Secretary of the Interior; (6) The Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration with respect to all nonmilitary exports to countries in which the ECA has a program including the requirements for

additional military production under the Mutual Defense Aid Program and for common-use items under other approved military programs. In developing requirements for his claimant area, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary of State and with the heads of those agencies having responsibility for particular domestic programs. The presentation of requirements for foreign mineral and energy development programs shall include a statement by the Secretary of the Interior covering the relationship of the programs concerned to his over-all mineral and energy development programs; (7) The Director of the Office of International Trade (Department of Commerce) with respect to all exports not covered by the Department of Defense and the Economic Cooperation Administration. In developing the requirements for his claimant area the Director shall consult with the Secretary of State and with the heads of those agencies having responsibility for particular domestic programs. The presentation of requirements for foreign mineral and energy development programs shall include a statement by the Secretary of the Interior covering the relationship of the programs concerned to his over-all mineral and energy development programs; (8) The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission with respect to the program of that agency; (9) The Maritime Administrator with respect to coastwise, intercoastal, and overseas shipping, and merchant ship construction and repair; (10) The Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board with respect to all aircraft used in carrier transportation and the use thereof; (11) The Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration with respect to all civil aviation operations not covered in paragraph 10, including materials, parts, and equipment for all civil aircraft and for aeronautical communication facilities; (12) The Commissioner of Public

^{1/}SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1950, PP. 79-81.
2/IBID., PP. 82-3.

Roads with respect to all highway construction and maintenance, including urban streets constructed with or without Federal aid. The Commissioner shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture on road programs under their jurisdiction and with the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency on road programs related to community facilities; (13) The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission with respect to all communications facilities, both Government and private, of a civilian character not covered otherwise; (14) The Director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics with respect to the program of that agency; (15) The Administrator of the Federal Security Agency with respect to school and hospital construction other than veterans' hospitals; and the domestic distribution of supplies and equipment needed in the fields of health, education, welfare, recreation and related activities; (16) The Administrator of the Veterans' Administration with respect to the hospital program of that agency; (17) The Administrator of the

Housing and Home Finance Agency with respect to all housing construction, alteration and repair, and with respect to State and local community facilities not covered elsewhere. The Administrator shall consult with the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency with respect to the establishment of requirements for the community facilities under his area of responsibility, particularly as regards the health and sanitation problems involved; and as regards the relationship of the Housing and Home Finance Agency community facility requirements to the school and hospital requirements as developed by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. The Administrator shall also consult with the Director of the United States Geological Survey on community water facility projects in order to obtain his recommendations as to the most effective utilization of water supply; (18) The Administrator of the General Services Administration with respect to the needs of all Federal Government agencies not covered otherwise, including Federal construction not covered otherwise, and notwithstanding the other designations

made, the needs of all Federal Government agencies for common-use items listed in the General Services Administration Stores Stock Catalog, or procured under Federal Supply Schedule contracts, or otherwise designated as common-use items by the Administrator of General Services: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall act as claimant with respect to the needs of the Department of Defense for such common-use items as may be designated by agreement between the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator; and (19) The Assistant Administrator of NPA for Industry Operations (Department of Commerce) with respect to the needs of all industries and business, including wholesale and retail trades, and the construction and service industries not otherwise covered. This includes claimant status with respect to general consumption of products and services produced in the industries put under the cognizance of the Secretary of Commerce by Executive Order 10161.

[SEAL]

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

ORDER ISSUED FOR EQUITABLE CIVILIAN DISTRIBUTION AND CONSERVATION OF TIN:

In order to assure tin supplies for the rearmament program, the National Production Authority (NPA) on December 19 issued an order designed also to provide for equitable civilian distribution of the remaining supply and encourage conservation of the scarce metal.

In an amendment superseding its Order M-8, NPA ruled that materials containing 1.5 percent or more of tin may be used for civilian purposes in January at 100 percent of the rate of use during the first half of 1950 and at 80 percent of that rate in February and March.

The action was taken, NPA officials said, because the amount of tin available for both defense and civilian consumption in the first half of 1951 is expected to be less than the amount consumed in the first half of 1950. The United States depends entirely on foreign sources for tin. Most of it comes from the Far East.

The order encourages the use wherever possible of substitute metals that are not in short supply. Use of new pig tin is specifically prohibited in cases where secondary tin can be re-used.

Task groups from specific industries will work with NPA in developing conservation measures, officials report. These conservation orders will feature changes in present specifications, standardization of types and sizes, and use of substitute materials.

The Tin Plate Industry Advisory Committee members met with NPA officials on December 13 to discuss immediate measures needed to assure the meeting of tin requirements in the expanding rearmament program and to spread the remaining tin supplies as far as possible to permit maximum production of non-defense goods. The committee reported that methods for conserving tin, such as use of a lighter coating, were being actively explored.

The full text of the amended NPA order follows (Order M-8, as amended December 18, 1950):

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter 1—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-8 as Amended]

PART 27—TIN

This Order amending and superseding NPA Order M-8, dated November 13, 1950, is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the authority of Section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this order, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. However, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected in advance of the issuance of this order, has been rendered impracticable by the fact that the order affects a very substantial number of different trades and industries.

- Sec. 27.1 What this part does.
27.2 Definitions.
27.3 Application of part.
27.4 Use of pig tin and alloys and other materials containing tin.
27.5 Maintenance, repair, and operating supplies.
27.6 Exemptions.
27.7 Reports.
27.8 Inventories.
27.9 Application for adjustments.
27.10 Communications.
27.11 Violations.

AUTHORITY: §§ 271, to 2711 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 P. R. 6105.

§ 27.1 *What this part does.* This part amends and supersedes NPA Order M-8. The purpose of this part is to describe how tin remaining after allowing for the requirements of national defense may be distributed and used in the civilian economy. This part also sets forth limitations on inventories of pig tin as well as alloys and other materials containing tin, and explains the conditions under which reports are required in connection with the production, distribution, importation, use, and inventories of pig tin. It also covers the conditions under which reporting is required in connection with the customs entry of tin importation. It is the policy of the National Production Authority that tin and alloys and other materials containing tin and articles made of tin and tin products, not required to fill rated orders, shall be distributed equitably through normal channels of distribution, and that due regard shall be given by suppliers to the needs of new and small business. It is the intent of this part that other materials which are not in short supply will be substituted for tin and alloys and other materials containing tin wherever possible.

§ 27.2 *Definitions.* As used in this Order:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Base period" means the six months period ending June 30, 1950.

(c) "Manufacture" means to melt, put into process, machine, fabricate, cast, roll, turn, spin, coat, extrude, or otherwise alter pig tin, alloys containing tin, or other materials containing tin, by physical or chemical means and includes the use of tin and alloys and other materials containing tin in plating, and in chemical compounding and processing. It does not include the use of tin contained in any "in process" materials or any other materials not actually to be incorporated into the items to be manufactured, such "in process" materials and other materials being included under paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(d) "Maintenance" means the minimum upkeep necessary to continue a building, machine, piece of equipment, or facility in sound working condition, and "repair" means the restoration of a building, piece of equipment, or facility to sound working condition when the same has been rendered unsafe or unfit for service by wear and tear, damage, failure of parts, or the like: *Provided, however,* Neither maintenance nor repair includes the improvement of any such item with material of a better kind, quality, or design.

(e) "Operating supplies" means any tin or alloy or other material containing tin normally carried by a person as operating supplies according to established accounting practice and not included in his finished product, except that materials included in such product which are normally chargeable to operating expense may be treated as operating supplies.

(f) "Import" means to transport in any manner into the continental United States from any foreign country or from any territory or possession of the United States. It includes shipments into a United States foreign trade zone or bonded custody of any United States Collector of Customs (bonded warehouse) in the continental United States and shipments into the continental United States for processing or manufacture in bond for exportation. "Import" does not include shipments in transit in bond through the continental United States without processing or manufacture to Canada, Mexico, or any other foreign country, or shipments through United States foreign trade zones to a foreign country without processing or manufacture. However, if any material in such shipments in transit in bond, because of a change in plans, to be sold or used in the continental United States, or subjected to processing or manufacture in the continental United States, it becomes an "import" for the purposes of this part and requires the reports specified in § 27.7.

(g) "Pig tin" means metal containing

95 percent or more by weight of the element tin, in shapes current in the trade, including anodes, small bars, and ingots, but excluding the products specifically listed in Section IV of report form NPAF-7.

(h) "Secondary tin" means any alloy, produced from scrap, which contains less than 95 percent but not less than 1.5 percent by weight of the element tin.

(i) "Tin" means pig tin and tin in any raw, semi-finished, or scrap form, and any alloys, compounds, or other materials containing tin (where tin is of chief value) in any raw, semi-finished, or scrap form. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Babbitt metal and solder.....	6506.100
Alloys and combinations of lead, not in chief value lead (including lead, antimony, and white metal).....	6506.900
Tin bars, blocks, pigs, grain or granulated.....	6551.300
Tin metallic scrap (except alloyed scrap).....	6551.500
Tin alloys, chief value tin n. s. p. f. (including alloy scrap).....	6551.900
Tin foil less than 0.006 inch thick.....	6790.710
Tin powder, fillers, and metalics.....	6790.720
Tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride and other chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, tin chief value (including tin oxide).....	8380.920

NOTE:—The numbers listed in the second column are commodity numbers taken from Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Imports into the United States, issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce (September 1, 1946 edition).

(j) "Copper-base alloy" for the purpose of this Order means any alloy containing tin in the composition of which the percentage of copper metal by weight equals or exceeds 40 percent of the total weight of the alloy.

(k) "Scrap" means all materials or objects which are the waste or by-products of industrial fabrications or which have been discarded for obsolescence, failure, or other reason, and which contain tin or alloys or other materials containing tin in a form making such scrap suitable for industrial use.

§ 27.3 *Application of part.* Subject to the exemptions stated in § 27.6, this part applies to all persons who produce tin or alloys or other materials containing tin, in manufacture, processing, or construction, or for maintenance, repair, or operating supplies. In addition, the reporting provisions stated in § 27.7 apply to persons who produce, distribute, or hold in their possession pig tin, or who import tin.

§ 27.4 *Use of pig tin and alloys and other materials containing tin.* Subject to the exemptions stated in § 27.6, or unless specifically directed by NPA:

(a) No pig tin shall be used where secondary tin can be used.

(b) No person shall put into process or otherwise use in manufacturing, or in treating any item or product, or in the installation or construction of any item, during the following months, a total quantity by weight of tin contained in

pig tin, secondary tin, solder, babbitt, copper-base alloys and other alloys containing 1.5 percent or more tin, or other materials containing 1.5 percent or more tin, in excess of the percentages specified with respect to each month of his average monthly use of such forms of tin during the base period:

	Percent
January 1951.....	100
February 1951.....	80
March 1951.....	80

(c) No person shall use for the purposes stated in paragraph (b) of this section during the following months a total quantity by weight of pig tin in excess of the following percentages specified with respect to each month of his average monthly use of pig tin during the base period:

	Percent
January 1951.....	100
February 1951.....	80
March 1951.....	80

§ 27.5 Maintenance, repair, and operating supplies. Unless specifically directed by the National Production Authority, during the calendar quarter commencing January 1, 1951, no person shall use for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies a quantity by weight of tin contained in pig tin or alloys or other materials containing tin in excess of 100% of his average quarterly use for such purposes during the base period. No pig tin shall be used for such purpose where secondary tin can be used.

§ 27.6 Exemptions. (a) The use by any person of pig tin or alloys or other materials containing tin required to fill an order that is rated under the priorities system established by Part 11 of this Chapter (NPA Reg. 2), or to meet any other mandatory order of the National Production Authority, is permitted in addition to the use of such materials authorized by the provisions of §§ 27.4 and 27.5.

(b) Pig tin or alloys or other materials containing tin acquired by a rated order or to meet a National Production Authority scheduled program may be used in addition to the quantities permitted by the provisions of §§ 27.4 and 27.5.

§ 27.7 Reports. (a) Reports on pig tin:

(1) Any person using 1,000 lbs. or more of pig tin in any calendar month must complete and file report form NPAF-7 with the National Production Authority on or before the 20th day of November 1950, and on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month with respect to such use during the preceding month.

(2) Any person who on the last day of any calendar month has in his possession or under his control 1,000 lbs. or more of pig tin must complete and file report form NPAF-7 with the National Production Authority on or before the 20th day of November 1950, and on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month with respect to such possession or control on the last day of the preceding month.

(3) Any person who produces, imports, or distributes any pig tin must report his production, entries, receipts, deliveries, inventories, balance of entries, and all other transactions in pig tin either by completing and filing report form

NPAF-7, or by letter in triplicate with the National Production Authority, on or before the 20th day of November 1950, with respect to all such operations and transactions during October 1950, and on or before the 10th of December and on or before the 10th day of each succeeding month with respect to all such operations and transactions during the preceding month.

(b) Reports on Customs Entry: No tin, including without limitation, tin imported by or for the account of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, U. S. Commercial Company, or any other United States governmental department, agency, or corporation, shall be entered through the United States Collectors of Customs unless the person making the entry shall complete and file with the Bureau Form NPAF-8. The filing of such form a second time shall not be required upon any subsequent entry of the same material through the United States Collectors of Customs; nor shall the filing of such form a second time be required upon the withdrawal of such material from bonded custody of the United States Collectors of Customs, regardless of the date when such material was first transported into the continental United States. Form NPAF-8 will be transmitted by the Collector of Customs to the National Production Authority.

(c) Other reports: All persons having any interest in, or taking any action with respect to, the importation of tin, whether as owner, agent, consignee, or otherwise, shall file such other reports as may be required from time to time by the National Production Authority, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act (P. L. 831—77th Cong., 5 U. S. C. 139—139F).

(d) All reports required by this part shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: M-8, together with such number of copies as may be specified in the report form.

§ 27.8 Inventories. In addition to the inventory provisions of Part 10 of this Chapter (NPA Reg. 1), it is considered that a more exact requirement applying to users of pig tin or alloys or other materials containing tin (excluding ores and concentrates) is necessary.

(a) No person obtaining any such materials for use in manufacture, processing, or construction, or for maintenance, repair, or operating supplies, shall receive or accept delivery of a quantity of the materials listed in Column A below from domestic sources if his inventory of such materials is, or by such receipt would become, more than the smallest quantity which will be required by his scheduled method and rate of operation to be put into use for such purposes during the next succeeding period specified in the corresponding section of Column B below, or (except for pig tin) in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" as defined in NPA Reg. 1, whichever is less:

Column A

1. Pig tin.
2. Copper-base alloys (containing 1.5 percent or more tin).
3. Solder, babbitt, and other alloys containing 1.5 percent or more tin (except copper-base alloys).
4. All other materials containing tin.

Column B

1. 120 days (for manufacture of tin plate); 60 days (for any other use).
2. 60 days.
3. 60 days.
4. 60 days.

For the purpose of this section, any such materials in which only minor changes or alterations have been effected shall be included in inventory.

(b) Section 10.11 of NPA Reg. 1, entitled "Imported materials" will continue to apply. The other provisions of this regulation will continue to apply except as modified by this section.

(c) No scrap dealer shall accept delivery of any form of scrap defined in § 27.2, unless, during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such acceptance, he shall have made delivery or otherwise disposed of scrap to an amount at least equal in weight to his scrap inventory on the date of such acceptance, exclusive of the delivery to be accepted.

§ 27.9 Application for adjustments. Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that his business operation was commenced during or after the base period, or because any provision otherwise works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this part, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought, and shall state the justification therefor.

§ 27.10 Communications. All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: M-8.

§ 27.11 Violations. Any person who willfully violates any provisions of this order or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority or willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act.

This part shall take effect except as otherwise specifically stated on December 18, 1950.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,

[SEAL]

W. H. HARRISON,
Administrator.

PRESENT AND ANTICIPATED HARD FIBRE SUPPLIES AND DEMAND TO BE STUDIED: Representatives of the hard fibre cordage industry met on December 20, 1950, with officials of the National Production Authority for a preliminary review of the manila and sisal fibre supply and demand situation.

Both industry and NPA agreed that because of expected increased demands for fibre cordage products resulting from the expanding rearmament program, further studies of present and anticipated hard fibre supplies and demand should be made. NPA will appoint a Hard Fibre Industry Advisory Committee to make such studies and report the findings at a meeting with the agency in January.

Hard fibre cordage products are important to our defense program, as well as for essential civilian needs, NPA said. If studies indicate the possibility of shortages of these products, steps will be taken to assure supplies for defense and essential civilian usage, NPA added.

Products in which hard fibres are used include rope, binder and baler twine, tying twine, and some types of paper. Our supplies of manila fibre come from Central America and the Philippines, while sisal fibre is imported from various points in the West Indies, South America, and Africa.

* * * * *

INCREASES AMOUNT OF ALUMINUM THAT CAN BE USED IN FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT PARTS: The National Production Authority on December 26 modified its Order M-7 (Direction No. 3) to permit an increase in the amount of aluminum that can be used in the manufacture of strictly functional component parts during March.

The action was taken, NPA said, to give relief to certain manufacturers and assemblers of end products during March to maintain production and to permit additional time for adoption of substitute materials.

Order M-7 permits consumption of aluminum for non-defense purposes in March at 65 percent of the monthly average use for the first half of 1950. Direction No. 3 provides that in March manufacturers of component parts may use 75 percent of their average monthly use for this purpose in the base period, provided that:

1. The aluminum components serve a functional purpose in the end product.
2. It is not practicable to substitute another material for aluminum before or during March.
3. The aluminum components do not exceed one percent of the total weight of the end product.

Anyone manufacturing aluminum component parts under these conditions must obtain a certification from the manufacturer or assembler of the end product stating that the terms of the NPA Direction were complied with.

NOTE: FULL TEXT OF DIRECTION NO. 3 TO ORDER M-7 AND THE ORIGINAL ORDER M-7 AND OTHER DIRECTIONS ISSUED ARE AVAILABLE FROM NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

* * * * *

ISSUES LIST OF MATERIALS SUBJECT TO ANTI-HOARDING PROVISIONS OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT: In order to prevent excessive accumulation of a wide range of materials important to both defense and civilian production, the National Production

Authority on December 28 issued a list of materials (NPA Notice 1) subject to the anti-hoarding provisions of the Defense Production Act. The list covers those materials, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, vital to meeting defense production goals. Hoarding of these materials is unlawful, NPA pointed out.

Section 102 of the Defense Production Act specifies that hoarding of important materials may be either that which is: (1) In excess of the reasonable demands of business, personal, or home consumption, or (2) for the purpose of resale at prices in excess of prevailing market prices of materials, the supply of which would be threatened by such accumulation.

Materials in the NPA listing include certain building materials, chemicals, iron and steel products and scrap, lumber, plywood, wood pulp, aluminum, antimony, asbestos, cadmium, cerium, chromium, cobalt, columbium, copper, industrial diamonds, lead, magnesium, manganese, mica, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, talc, tin, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, zircon, paper, paperboard, hog bristles.

NOTE: FULL TEXT OF NPA NOTICE 1 (DATED DECEMBER 27, 1950) AVAILABLE FROM NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



Department of Defense

DECENTRALIZED ARMY OFFICES CONTINUE TO HANDLE ALL ARMY PROCUREMENT: While the National Emergency proclamation has effected some changes in Army procurement procedures, the Army's decentralized purchasing offices located throughout the United States will continue to handle all Army procurement, Under Secretary of the Army Archibald S. Alexander announced on December 20, 1950.

Even though most contracts for Army procurement will not be negotiated, the negotiations will be done at the decentralized purchasing offices. Industrialists who wish to sell to the Army have no more reason for coming to Washington to accomplish their business than they had before, the Under Secretary announced.

Under the emergency procedure, the major part of Army procurement will be handled on a negotiated-contract basis rather than the advertised-bid procedure that has been used almost entirely heretofore. This will enable purchasing offices to speed up purchases of needed items.

The fact that procurement is to be negotiated does not relax the requirements for competition. When supplies or services are to be acquired by negotiation, price quotations and proposals are solicited from qualified sources to assure competition consistent with the needs in each case.

Under negotiated-contract procurement the Army purchasing office normally invites qualified suppliers to submit quotations accompanied by estimated production costs. Each supplier whose proposal is low enough to be considered is then ordinarily invited to separate conferences at which purchasing officers endeavor to secure the best possible contract, taking into account quality, delivery, price, and other contract terms. The award is made to the supplier making the best final proposal. It is estimated that a 30 percent savings in contract-award time can be effected by use of negotiated contract.

Changes in procurement procedures will not involve any changes in procurement channels because the Army has decentralized its procurement to many purchasing offices throughout the United States, each responsible for purchasing certain classes

of commodities. Suppliers who have been on lists for advertised bids will also be on lists for negotiated contracts. Consequently they will continue to do business with the same purchasing offices as heretofore.

However the system of advertising for bids will continue to be used in the purchase of many items, particularly standard consumer goods.



Office of Defense Mobilization

FUNCTIONS OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION BOARD:
With the establishment by the President of a new Defense Production Administration and a Defense Mobilization Board (Executive Order dated January 3, 1951^{1/}), Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, issued the following statement on their functions:

"The establishment of the Defense Production Administration to be headed by Mr. Harrison, and the Defense Mobilization Board are logical and timely steps in the orderly development of our defense program.

"The board will advise and assist the Director in all of the major fields in which he has been assigned responsibility—production, food, transport, manpower, maintenance of a sound economy, and foreign aid.

"The Defense Production Administration will provide coordination and direction to the production phase of the program. Its Administrator has been given all of the powers over priorities, allocations, requisitioning, loans, purchasing, and certification of accelerated tax amortization which have heretofore been given to other agencies by the Defense Production Act and by executive order.

"Under this plan of organization, the Office of Defense Mobilization will determine general policies very much like the Office of War Mobilization did in World War II, and the Defense Production Administration will have about the same powers as did the former War Production Board. However, while WPB conducted both programming and operating in its own name, the new Administration will concentrate on programming and will delegate back to the operating agencies the actual administration functions which they now perform.

"For instance, the National Production Authority of the Commerce Department has heretofore had both programming and administrative powers over industrial priorities and allocations. These powers are now transferred to the Defense production Administration, but the actual issuance of orders after approval by DPA, etc., will be continued by NPA. Therefore, the change in organization will not disrupt the channels through which the public and industry have been dealing.

"Not only will the Defense Production Administrator direct the domestic defense production effort, but he will also represent the United States on such combined boards as may hereafter be set up in conjunction with other friendly nations, cooperating in production for defense of the free world.

"In the case of food, it should be noted that the Administrator's powers are confined to the industrial uses of food. The Secretary of Agriculture will, of course, continue to administer the agricultural production programs, and will also
1/ALSO SEE PP. 79-80 OF THIS ISSUE.

exercise whatever allocation and other powers may be needed in connection with distribution of food for human and animal consumption.

"Insofar as there is any need at present for planning and providing industrial production to take care of essential civilian needs, the Administrator will undertake the responsibility. However, if civilian supply becomes a more serious problem, it is intended that a separate agency will be created for this purpose.

"We deem this organizational arrangement to be appropriate to the present stage of our defense program. Obviously, as the program accelerates and broadens, consideration will have to be given to other changes."



Executive Order

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION BOARD ESTABLISHED:^{1/}
The President on January 3, 1951, issued an Executive Order establishing a new Defense Production Administration and a Defense Mobilization Board. The full text of the order follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10200

ESTABLISHING THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the Defense Production Act of 1950, and as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. (a) There is hereby created an agency which shall be known as the Defense Production Administration.

(b) There shall be at the head of the Defense Production Administration a Defense Production Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the Administrator, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Administrator shall perform his duties subject to the direction, control, and coordination of the Director of Defense Mobilization.

SEC. 2. (a) There are hereby delegated to the Administrator the functions conferred upon the President by Titles I and II and section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (relating respectively to priorities and allocations, requisitioning, and voluntary agreements) which were by the provisions of Part I, section 201 (a) of Part II, and Part VII of Executive Order No. 10161 of September 9, 1950, delegated to the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Interior, and the commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, respectively, and those which were by the provisions of section 101 of the said

Executive Order No. 10161 delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture to the extent that they relate to food which has been determined to be available for industrial needs pursuant to section 3 of this order; and the said delegations made by the said Executive Order No. 10161 are hereby terminated accordingly.

(b) The Administrator shall direct the administration of the functions provided for in sections 302 and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (relating to expansion of production, capacity, and supply) except as to food; and accordingly, (1) the functions delegated to the Administrator of General Services by the provisions of section 304 of the said Executive Order No. 10161 shall be performed by him only pursuant to certificates of or subject to the approval of the Defense Production Administrator, and (2) that part of section 303 of the said Executive Order No. 10161 which precedes paragraph (a) thereof is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 303. Within such amounts of funds as may be made available, and upon the certificate of the Secretary of Agriculture in respect of food and of the Defense Production Administrator in respect of other materials and facilities, as to the necessity for loans, purchases, commitments, or exploration, as the case may be:"

(c) In carrying out the functions delegated or otherwise assigned to him by the foregoing provisions of this Executive order, the Administrator shall:

(1) Pending the further order of the President or the Director of Defense Mobilization, and excluding the duties set forth in paragraphs (2) to (5), inclusive, immediately below, provide by redelegation or otherwise for the perfor-

mance of the said functions by the respective officers and agencies to whom the said functions were delegated by the said Executive Order No. 10161 and their delegates.

(2) Perform the central programming functions incident to the determination of the production programs required to meet defense needs.

(3) Make determinations as to the provision of adequate facilities for defense production and as to the procedures and methods followed by Executive agencies with respect to the accomplishment of defense production programs, including those with respect to purchasing, contracting, and specifications.

(4) Assemble estimated labor supply requirements for the fulfillment of projected defense production programs and furnish them to the Secretary of Labor for use in connection with the functions assigned to him by Part VI of the said Executive Order No. 10161.

(5) Perform, without the power of redelegation, those functions of the Administrator under section 2 (a) of this Executive order (relating to certain voluntary agreements), which were heretofore delegated to the Secretary of Commerce by the provisions of section 701 (b) (1) of the said Executive Order No. 10161, and perform such other functions regarding voluntary agreements as he may determine.

(d) The provisions of sections 902 and 903 of Executive Order No. 10161 (including those with respect to subpoena) are hereby made applicable to the Administrator with respect to his functions.

(e) The Administrator is hereby designated as the certifying authority for

^{1/}SEE PP. 78-9 OF THIS ISSUE FOR STATEMENT ON FUNCTIONS.

the purposes of and within the meaning of subsection (e) of section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code, as added by section 216 of the Revenue Act of 1950, approved September 23, 1950.

Sec. 3. (a) Whenever the available supply of any food is insufficient to meet all needs therefor the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly determine the division to be made of the available supply of such food as between food for industrial needs and food for human and animal consumption.

(b) In the event of any difference of view between the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture relating to the execution of section 3 (a) above, or in the event of any difference in view arising between the Secretary of Agriculture and any other officer or agency of the Government in the administration of functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950 with respect to food or facilities therefor, such difference of view shall be submitted to the Director of Defense Mobilization for decision.

Sec. 4. Section 902 (d) (1) of Executive Order No. 10161 of September 9, 1950 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) Each officer or agency having functions under the said Act delegated or assigned to such officer or agency by or pursuant to this Executive order shall submit to the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission such requests for classification of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule as may be neces-

sary, and shall accompany any such request with a certificate stating that the duties of the position are essential and appropriate for the administration of the said Act."

Sec. 5. Section 802 of Executive Order No. 10161 of September 9, 1950, is hereby revoked, and the authority of the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board under section 103 (b) of the said Executive Order No. 10161 to approve the designation of officers and agencies as claimants is hereby terminated.

Sec. 6. (a) To the extent that provisions of Executive Order No. 10161 of September 9, 1950 are inconsistent with the provisions of this order the latter shall control, and the said Executive Order No. 10161 is amended accordingly.

Except as modified or made inapplicable by the provisions of this Executive order, provisions of the said Executive Order No. 10161 relating to functions vested in the Administrator hereby shall continue to be applicable to such functions. Executive Order No. 10172 of October 12, 1950 is hereby revoked. Nothing in this Executive order shall affect the validity or force of anything heretofore done under the said Executive Orders Nos. 10161 or 10172.

(b) Any officer or agency having by delegation or otherwise any function under this order shall have all the authority conferred by sections 902 and 903 of Executive Order No. 10161, including the authority with respect to subpoena.

(c) All orders, regulations, rulings, certificates, directives, and other actions

relating to any function affected by this Executive order shall remain in effect except as they are inconsistent herewith or are hereafter amended or revoked under proper authority.

(d) Nothing in this Executive order shall be deemed to supersede any provision of Executive Order No. 10193 of December 16, 1950.

Sec. 7. The provisions of sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of this Executive order shall not be effective until the Administrator first appointed hereunder takes office as Administrator.

PART II. DEFENSE MOBILIZATION BOARD

Sec. 8. There is hereby established in the Office of Defense Mobilization (established by Executive Order No. 10193 of December 16, 1950) the Defense Mobilization Board, which shall consist of the Director of Defense Mobilization as Chairman, the Secretaries of Defense, the Treasury, the Interior, Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor, the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and such other officials as said Director may from time to time designate. The said Board shall be advisory to the Director of Defense Mobilization.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 3, 1951.



Economic Stabilization Agency

ORGANIZATIONAL STATEMENT: In December 1950 the Economic Stabilization Agency issued the following organizational statement:

The organization of the Economic Stabilization Agency, established pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.) and Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), is outlined below (in the formulation of the following regulations special circumstances have rendered impracticable consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives):

CENTRAL OFFICE

Sec.

I. Location.

II. Official communications.

III. Internal organization.

IV. Where information may be secured or submittals made.

V. Availability of opinions, orders and decisions.

VI. Availability of official records.

CENTRAL OFFICE

Section I *Location.* The Central Office of the Economic Stabilization Agency is located at Temporary Building E, Fourth and Adams Drive, SW., Washington, D. C.

Sec. II *Official Communications.* Official communications should be addressed to the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington 25, D. C.

Sec. III *Internal Organization.* There are in the Economic Stabilization Agency:

(a) An Economic Stabilization Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the Administrator, to whom functions have been delegated under Executive Order 10161 and the Defense Production Act of 1950.

(b) A Director of Price Stabilization, who shall perform such functions with respect to price stabilization as may be determined by the Administrator.

(c) A Wage Stabilization Board, which shall make recommendations to the Administrator regarding the planning and development of wage stabilization policies and shall perform such further functions with respect to wage stabilization as may be determined by the Administrator after consultation with the Board.

(d) From time to time the Adminis-

trator may, in accordance with section 407 (c) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, designate a Board of Review, consisting of one or more officers or employees of the Economic Stabilization Agency, to give consideration to a particular protest filed against a regulation or order relating to price controls and to make written recommendations to the Administrator concerning such protest.

Sec. IV *Where information may be secured or submittals made.* Any person desiring information relative to a matter within the jurisdiction of the Economic Stabilization Agency or any person desiring to make a submittal or a request in connection with such a matter should communicate either orally or in writing with the Economic Stabilization Administrator.

Sec. V *Availability of opinions, orders and decisions.* All final opinions, orders and decisions issued by the Administrator in the administrative adjudication of cases arising under the Defense Production Act of 1950, except those opinions,

orders and decisions required for good cause to be held confidential, shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Economic Stabilization Agency.

Sec. VI Availability of official records. Except as otherwise required by law, copies of and information from official records of the Economic Stabilization Agency, except such as are held confidential for good cause found, shall be made available to persons properly and

directly concerned. Official records of the Economic Stabilization Agency shall include:

(a) All applications, registrations, petitions, protests, reports and returns filed with the Administrator under any statute, regulation, or executive order.

(b) All final opinions, orders and decisions issued by the Administrator.

(c) All pleadings, transcripts of testimony, exhibits, and all documents received in evidence or made part of the

record of a proceeding held under any statute, regulation or executive order.

(d) All ceiling price regulations promulgated by the Administrator.

(e) All wage stabilization regulations promulgated by the Administrator.

(f) All other regulations promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to the Act.

ALAN VALENTINE,
Economic Stabilization Administrator.

* * * * *

NEED AND PURPOSES FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION EXPLAINED BY DIRECTOR OF PRICE STABILIZATION: The following statement on the need and purposes of economic stabilization was made by the Director of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency, at a press conference held on December 8, 1950:

"It is our task to mobilize the people of the nation, i.e., consumer, management, labor and agriculturists in an all-out effort to keep this nation sound economically in the face of defense needs. No greater contribution to this program could be made than to emphasize the value of individual conduct in this drive. Individual self-discipline and restraint will be our greatest weapons in the job that has to be done; buy only that which is absolutely necessary; refrain from hoarding; refuse to profiteer; keep calm amongst rumors of shortages; remember that the productive capacity of this nation continues to be great enough to supply our needs at this time.

"As I interpret it, the intent of Congress was tenfold:

1. To prevent inflation and preserve the value of the national currency.
2. To assure that defense appropriations are not dissipated by excessive costs and prices.
3. To stabilize the costs of living for workers and other consumers.
4. To stabilize the cost of production for farmers and businessmen.
5. To eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices resulting from abnormal market conditions or scarcities.
6. To protect consumers, wage earners, investors, and persons with relatively fixed or limited incomes from undue

impairment of their living standards.

7. To prevent economic disturbances, labor disputes, interference with the effective mobilization of national resources, and impairment of national unity and morale.
8. To assist in maintaining a reasonable balance between purchasing power and the supply of consumer goods and services.
9. To protect the national economy against future loss of needed purchasing power by the present dissipation of individual savings.
10. To prevent a future collapse of values.

"Hoarders and profiteers are enemies of the nation. Their activities if not curbed will defeat the purposes of this Act, and destroy the nation from within as certainly as armed action by an outside foe. Consequently we cannot emphasize too strongly our complete determination to lick this problem.

"Every agency of the Government that can be of assistance will be called upon to cooperate in an all out drive to protect the great percentage of patriotic and loyal citizens against the selfishness and total lack of responsibility of this small percentage of jackals that attempt to unjustly enrich themselves at the expense of national peril.

"These internal enemies will be hunted out and exposed. They will be followed and brought to justice regardless of the time involved. This will be an everyday and never-ending task of this Agency.

* * * * *

PRICING STANDARDS FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY: Pricing standards for business and industry were announced by the Economic Stabilization Agency (ESA) on December 9, 1950. Nation-wide compliance in order to avoid the necessity of further mandatory price controls was requested by the Agency.

ESA announced that any price increases after December 1, 1950, which are in excess of those that would be permissible under the following standards will be regarded as subject to action by the Agency at the earliest feasible time.

1. Prices may not be increased by any manufacturer or industrial producer whose net dollar profits before taxes are equal to or in excess of its average net dollar profits before taxes in the period 1946-1949, except as provided in the following standard.
2. As to an individual material or service sold by a company whose net over-all profits are running above the general earning standard as set out above, the price of such particular product or service may not be increased if it is being sold at a profit. In case of a particular material or service which is not profitable, the price may be increased but in no case by more than (a) the amount necessary to make it profitable or (b) the amount of the increase since June 24, 1950, in the cost of direct wages and materials going into this product, whichever is lower.
3. As applied to the distribution trade (wholesale and retail), gross margins may not be increased above the June 1950 level if net dollar profits before taxes of the distributor are equal to or in excess of average net dollar profits before taxes of the distributor in the period 1946-1949.
4. Distributors may not increase their prices on the basis of increases in replacement costs or market costs. Margins may be added only to inventory cost actually paid.

In applying the above standards, producers and processors should maintain the same proportionate production of lower-priced items as in the pre-Korean period.

In determining whether a price increase is permissible under the above standards, sellers must base their determination only upon actual experience. It is not permissible, under the standards, to raise any price on the basis of a forecast of conditions that may prevail at some later date or of costs which are estimated without experience.

The Agency served notice upon all sellers affected by the standards that any official price action hereafter taken will make use of a base period ending not later than December 1, 1950, and that no seller will derive any advantage under the regulations from price increases after that date. Prices of certain basic materials which were increased during the period between June 24, 1950, and December 1, 1950, will be subject to reduction, in accordance with these standards, where that is necessary to make possible the maintenance of December 1 price levels at later stages of manufacture.

The Director of Price Stabilization, in releasing the pricing standards, stated that he wished it understood that these standards do not limit profits to any company except as increased profits would be generated by price increases. There is no intention on the part of the Agency to control profits which accrue through increased volume or economies in operation. The Agency does feel, however, that in such a national emergency as presently confronts the country it is reasonable to ask all sellers to cooperate in the stabilization program to the extent that they do not increase prices in order to enable them to make greater profits than they were able to make before fighting began in Korea.

The cooperation of industry in pricing according to the standards will largely determine the necessity of mandatory controls, the Director stated; and that while these standards are appropriate at this time, more rigorous standards may be necessary later.

* * * * *

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS INTERPRETING PHASES OF VOLUNTARY PRICING STANDARDS:

The following list of questions and answers interpreting phases of the Voluntary Pricing Standards were issued by the Agency on December 27, 1950:

1. Q. Are the new pricing standards a mandatory ceiling?
 - A. No. They are standards to which sellers are asked to adhere voluntarily.
2. Q. What is meant by the statement that price increases in excess of the standards will be regarded as subject to action by ESA?
 - A. The action referred to is investigation, consultation, and possible issuance of a legal ceiling.
3. Q. Do the standards apply to processors?
 - A. Yes. (They are included in the term "industrial producer.")
4. Q. What does "net dollar profits before taxes" mean?
 - A. Net income. Net dollar profits in the base period can ordinarily be determined simply by taking the total net income reported on federal income tax returns.
5. Q. What base period should be used by a seller whose accounts are on a fiscal year rather than a calendar year basis?
 - A. He should use fiscal years, taking the four years ending nearest to December 31, 1949.
6. Q. How does a company tell whether its net dollar profits have fallen below the base period standard?
 - A. The announcement says that a company should make this determination only on the basis of actual experience. This means that it should ordinarily rely on its earnings statement for its most recent accounting period.
7. Q. What does the term "profitable" mean in the standard for permitted increases in the prices of particular materials or services?
 - A. The announcement does not attempt to define this term exactly since the standards are general guides and the situations of particular products affected will vary widely in nature. No increase is permitted under this standard unless the product is selling at a loss. The increase cannot in any case exceed

the amount of the increase in direct labor and material costs incurred since the Korean outbreak. The full amount of this increase may not be added if a lesser increase will put the product in a profit position. Since this standard applies only to companies whose overall position is favorable, a profit position will generally be defined as considerably less than the average profit margin for the company's operations as a whole.

8. Q. How long must a company stand a loss on a product before adjusting prices (i.e. if a sudden market upheaval in one line resulted in a loss operation, would one week, one month, etc., be long enough to determine that a price raise was necessary?)
- A. Only as long as is necessary to establish firmly that a loss is actually being incurred on the particular product.
9. Q. What is meant by gross margins?
- A. Gross margins are to be defined and calculated in accordance with the customary practices of the individual trade.
10. Q. Do the standards apply to rapid growth industries, television for instance?
- A. The standards are general ones, used for the purpose of guiding businessmen in their current pricing. While generally applicable to American business, they obviously do not specifically cover all types of situations. They do apply to industries or companies which have experienced normal or moderate rates of growth, but special provisions will have to be made for companies whose operations have experienced an abnormally rapid growth as a result of new products.
11. Q. How do companies determine pricing standards for new products, and how about new firms which have no base period record?
- A. The answer to 10 partly applies here also. However, the general rule on new models and for new sellers is to price in line with the prices of previous models of established sellers.
12. Q. Why was the period of 1946-49 chosen, rather than the high profit and high volume period of 1950?
- A. In view of the shifting relationships among firms and industries, a base period needs to cover at least several years. Furthermore, half of 1950 reflected the price movement which occurred after Korea. For the purpose of these standards, it is believed that the post-war years, 1946 through 1949, are a fair and equitable base period. It should be emphasized that the general standard does not limit profits to those of this period—on the contrary, it permits price increases when necessary to preserve the profits of this period, and is thus in a sense a minimum guarantee.
13. Q. Do the new standards apply to farmers or sellers of farm commodities on commodity markets?

A. No. they apply only to "manufacturers, industrial producers and distributors."

14. Q. The announcement says that distributors must add their margins only to inventory cost actually paid, and not to replace-ment or market costs. Is this not inconsistent with the LIFO or other basis of accounting?

A. No. The LIFO basis is simply a way of determining actual inventory cost. Distributors should follow their regular method of determining such costs, whether on a LIFO basis or any other, always providing it is based on actual inventory.

Other questions that arise will be answered in similar releases to be issued as soon as possible.

* * * * *

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD ISSUES STATEMENT ON WAGE AND SALARY CONTROLS: The Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency made public on December 18, 1950, a memorandum addressed to him by the Wage Stabilization Board of the ESA stating the unanimous views of its members regarding the place of wage and salary stabilization in an over-all national effort to control the causes, and to avoid the consequences of inflation.

The Board expressed its conviction that immediate and long range prevention of inflation can best be insured by a broad scale attack on its basic causes, and cited 18 specific steps which it felt are essential or desirable to combat the strains now threatening the national economy.

Among them were: various steps to increase production, higher taxes, reduction of government non-military spending, limitation of credit expansion by controlling private lending, consumer credit controls, rent controls, controls over consumer, industrial and farm prices, and over speculative commodity markets, business inventory limitations, and stabilization of wages, salaries, and other compensations.

The stabilization of wages, price ceilings and other measures to control specific areas of the economy will not by themselves attack inflation at its sources, the Board statement declared, but will conceal and defer its effects, while permitting a pressure of hidden spending power to build up.

It added, however, that properly conceived, integrated, and administered, wage and salary controls have a definite and essential part to play and pledged the Board to do all in its power to perform its stabilization functions according to the intent and spirit of the law.

The statement was adopted during a four day session of the Board in Washington in mid-December. The Board, which is charged with making recommendations to the ESA Administrator on policies of wage stabilization, is composed of nine members, three each from industry, labor, and the public. Its Chairman is a public member.

* * * * *

PRICE PROCEDURAL REGULATION ISSUED: Price Procedural Regulation 1 (effective December 18, 1950) was issued by the Economic Stabilization Agency. Since this is a basic regulation which will be used by the Agency in making various kinds of price determinations, the full text of the Regulation follows:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter II—Economic Stabilization Agency

[Price Procedural Reg. 1]

PART 300—PRICE PROCEDURAL REGULATION

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.) and Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), the following part is issued governing the promulgation of ceiling price regulations, applications for adjustment, petitions for amendment, protests and interpretations, all relating to price stabilization (in the formulation of the following part special circumstances have rendered impracticable consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives):

SUBPART A—PURPOSE OF THIS PART

Sec.
300.1 Purpose.

SUBPART B—ISSUANCE OF CEILING PRICE REGULATIONS

300.2 Investigation prior to issuance.
300.3 Price hearing prior to issuance.
300.4 Notice of pre-issuance hearing.
300.5 Conduct of pre-issuance hearing.
300.6 Statement of considerations.
300.7 Notice of provisions of a ceiling price regulation.
300.8 Effective date.

SUBPART C—APPLICATIONS FOR ADJUSTMENT

300.9 Right to apply for adjustment.
300.10 Place of filing.
300.11 Form of application.
300.12 Applications must be signed.
300.13 Joint applications; consolidation.
300.14 Investigation of application.
300.15 Action by the Administrator on applications for adjustment.
300.16 Protest of denial of application.

SUBPART D—PETITION FOR AMENDMENT

300.17 Right to file a petition.
300.18 Time and place for filing petitions; form and contents.
300.19 Joint petitions for amendment.
300.20 Action by the Administrator on petition.

SUBPART E—PROTESTS

300.20a Introduction Note.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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300.22 Action by representative.
300.23 Time and place for filing protests.
300.24 Form of protest and number of copies.
300.25 Assignment of docket number.
300.26 Protest and evidential material not conforming to the requirements of this subpart.
300.27 Joint protests.
300.28 Consolidation of protests.
300.29 Amendment of protests and presentation of additional evidence.
300.30 Action by the Administrator on protest.
300.31 Basis for determination of protest.

CONTENTS OF PROTESTS AND SUPPORTING MATERIALS

300.32 Contents of protests.
300.33 Affidavits or other written evidence in support of protest.
300.34 Receipt of oral testimony.
300.35 Submission of brief by protestant.

MATERIAL IN SUPPORT OF THE REGULATION PROTESTED

300.36 Statements of considerations.
300.37 Incorporation of material in the record by the Administrator.
300.38 Other written evidence in support of the ceiling price regulation.
300.39 Receipt of oral testimony in support of the regulation.

BOARDS OF REVIEW

300.40 Right to consideration by a board of review.
300.41 Composition of boards of review.
300.42 Where boards of review hear oral argument.
300.43 Notice of consideration by a board of review.
300.44 Waiver of right to consideration in whole or in part.
300.45 Hearing of oral argument.
300.46 Action by boards of review at the conclusion of their consideration of a protest.
300.47 Action by Administrator after receipt of board of review's recommendations.

DETERMINATION OF PROTEST

300.48 Order granting protest in whole.
300.49 Opinion denying protest in whole or in part.
300.50 Treatment of protest as petition for amendment or an application for adjustment.
300.51 Petitions for reconsideration.

SUBPART F—INTERPRETATIONS

300.52 Who may render official interpretations, and the effect thereof.
300.53 Requests for interpretations; form and contents.
300.54 Revocation or modification of interpretation.

SUBPART G—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

300.55 Witness fees.
300.56 Contemptuous conduct.
300.57 Continuance or adjournment of hearings.
300.58 Subpoenas.
300.59 Service of papers.
300.60 Office hours.
300.61 Confidential information; inspection of documents filed with the Administrator.
300.62 Definitions.
300.63 Amendment of this part.

AUTHORITY: §§ 300.1 to 300.63 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

SUBPART A—PURPOSE OF THIS PART

§ 300.1 Purpose. It is the purpose of this part (Price Procedural Regulation 1) to prescribe and explain the procedure used by the Economic Stabilization Administrator in making various kinds of price determinations.

(a) Subpart B deals with the procedure of the Economic Stabilization Administrator in issuing ceiling price regulations.

(b) Subpart C deals with individual applications for adjustment of ceiling prices established by a ceiling price regulation. An adjustment ordinarily affects the prices of one particular seller or group of sellers who apply for a change in the prices established for them by the provisions of a ceiling price regulation. An adjustment can be granted only if the applicable ceiling price regulation contains specific provision for the granting of an adjustment, or where otherwise authorized by the Administrator.

(c) Subpart D deals with petitions for amendment. A petition for amendment may be filed by any person who is affected by a ceiling price regulation and who desires a change of general applicability in the provisions of the regulation itself. It is the appropriate document to be filed when a person does not wish to file a formal statutory protest or is not entitled to do so because he is not subject to the regulation as defined in § 300.21.

(d) Subpart E deals with protests. The nature and function of protests are set forth in general in the introduction to Subpart E (§ 300.20a).

(e) Subpart F explains the way in which interpretations are rendered by the Economic Stabilization Administrator.

(f) Subpart G contains miscellaneous provisions and definitions.

(g) The term "Administrator" as hereinafter used shall refer to the Economic Stabilization Administrator.

SUBPART B—ISSUANCE OF CEILING PRICE REGULATIONS

§ 300.2 Investigation prior to issuance. A ceiling price regulation may be issued by the Administrator after such studies and investigations as he deems necessary or proper. Before issuing a ceiling price regulation the Administrator shall, so far as is practicable, advise and consult with representatives of persons substantially affected by such regulation.

§ 300.3 Price hearing prior to issuance. Whenever the Administrator deems it necessary or proper that a price hearing be held prior to the issuance of a ceiling price regulation, he may provide for such hearing in accordance with §§ 300.4 and 300.5.

§ 300.4 Notice of pre-issuance hearing. Notice of any price hearing ordered prior to the issuance of a ceiling price regulation shall be given by publication of such notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and may be supplemented by notice given in any other appropriate manner. The notice shall state the time and place of the price hearing and shall contain

an appropriate indication of the purposes of such hearing.

§ 300.5 Conduct of pre-issuance hearing. A price hearing held prior to the issuance of a ceiling price regulation shall be conducted in such manner, consistent with the need for expeditious action, as will permit the fullest possible presentation of evidence by such persons as are, in the judgment of the Administrator, best qualified to provide information with respect to matters considered at the hearing or most likely to be seriously affected by action which may be taken as a result of the hearing.

§ 300.6 Statement of considerations. Every ceiling price regulation shall be accompanied by a statement of the considerations involved in its issuance. Such statement may include economic data and other facts of which the Administrator has taken official notice and facts found by the Administrator as a result of action taken under section 705 of the act.

§ 300.7 Notice of provisions of a ceiling price regulation. Notice of the provisions of a ceiling price regulation shall be given by filing such regulation with the Division of the Federal Register. As soon as possible after the filing of such regulation, the Administrator shall make copies thereof available to the press.

§ 300.8 Effective date. The effective date of a ceiling price regulation shall be the date specified in such regulation.

SUBPART C—APPLICATIONS FOR ADJUSTMENT

§ 300.9 Right to apply for adjustment. Unless otherwise provided, any person subject to a ceiling price regulation who seeks adjustment under an adjustment provision thereof, shall make application therefor pursuant to the provisions of this subpart.

§ 300.10 Place of filing. All applications shall be filed with the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 300.11 Form of application. (a) Applications for adjustment shall be filed upon such forms as the Administrator shall from time to time prescribe. If no form has been designated for applications for the particular type of adjustment sought, the application shall set forth the following:

(1) Name and post office address of the applicant, the nature of his business, and the manner in which he is subject to the price regulation in question.

(2) A designation of the provision for adjustment pursuant to which the application is filed.

(3) The information, if any, required by the terms of the applicable adjustment provision.

(4) A clear and concise statement of the facts upon which applicant relies to qualify him for adjustment under the applicable adjustment provision, to the extent that such facts are not furnished under paragraph (a) (3) of this section.

(5) A statement of the specific adjustment or other relief sought.

(b) Applications for adjustment and all accompanying documents shall be filed in duplicate.

§ 300.12 Applications must be signed. Any application for adjustment filed pursuant to this subpart, inclusive, shall be signed either by the applicant personally, or if a partnership by a partner, or if a corporation or association by a duly authorized officer thereof.

§ 300.13 Joint applications; consolidation. (a) Two or more persons may file a joint application for adjustment where at least one ground is common to all persons joining therein. A joint application shall be signed by each applicant in accordance with § 300.12 and shall be filed and determined in accordance with the rules governing the filing and determination of applications filed by one person. Whenever the Administrator deems it necessary or appropriate for the disposition of joint applications, he may treat joint applications separately, and, in any event, may require the filing of relevant materials by each individual applicant.

(b) Whenever the Administrator deems it necessary or appropriate for the disposition of the applications filed by more than one person, he may consolidate the applications.

§ 300.14 Investigation of application. Upon receipt of an application for adjustment, the Administrator may make such investigation of the facts involved in the application, hold such conferences, and request the filing of such supplementary information as may be necessary to the proper disposition of the application.

§ 300.15 Action by the Administrator on applications for adjustment. Within a reasonable time after the filing of an application for adjustment, the Administrator may either

(a) Dismiss any application for adjustment which falls substantially to comply with this subpart; or

(b) Grant or deny, in whole or in part, any application for adjustment which is properly pending before him. The applicant shall be informed in writing of the action so taken.

§ 300.16 Protest of denial of application. Any applicant whose application for adjustment has been denied in whole or in part by the Administrator may file a protest against such order in accordance with the provisions of Subpart E. The effective date of such order for the purpose of such protest shall be the date on which it was mailed to the applicant. Such protest may be based only upon grounds raised in the application for adjustment.

SUBPART D—PETITION FOR AMENDMENT

§ 300.17 Right to file a petition. A petition for amendment may be filed at any time by any person subject to or affected by a provision of a ceiling price regulation. A petition for amendment shall propose an amendment of general applicability and shall be granted or denied solely on the merits of the amendment proposed. The denial of a petition

for amendment is not subject to protest or judicial review under the act.

§ 300.18 Time and place for filing petitions: form and contents. A petition for amendment shall be filed with the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington 25, D. C. Five copies of the petition and of all accompanying documents and briefs shall be filed. Each copy shall be printed, typewritten, mimeographed, or prepared by a similar process, and shall be plainly legible. Copies shall be double spaced, except that quotations shall be single spaced and indented. Every petition shall contain, upon the first page thereof, the number and the date of issuance of the ceiling price regulation to which the petition relates, and shall be designated "Petition for Amendment"; shall state the name and address of the petitioner, shall specify the manner in which the petitioner is subject to or affected by the provision of the ceiling price regulation involved, and shall include a specific statement of the particular amendment desired and the facts which make that amendment necessary or appropriate. The petition shall be accompanied by statements setting forth the evidence upon which the petitioner relies in his petition.

§ 300.19 Joint petitions for amendment. Two or more persons may file a joint petition for amendment. Joint petitions shall be filed and determined in accordance with the rules governing the filing and determination of petitions filed by one person. A joint petition may be filed only where at least one ground is common to all persons joining it. Whenever the Administrator deems it to be necessary or appropriate for the disposition of joint petitions, he may treat such joint petitions as several and, in any event, he may require the filing of relevant material by each individual petitioner.

§ 300.20 Action by the Administrator on petition. In the consideration of any petition for amendment the Administrator may afford to the petitioner and to other persons likely to have information bearing upon such proposed amendment, or likely to be affected thereby, an opportunity to present evidence or argument in support of, or in opposition to, such proposed amendment. Whenever necessary or appropriate for the full and expeditious determination of common questions raised by two or more petitions for amendment, the Administrator may consolidate such petitions.

SUBPART E—PROTESTS

§ 300.20a Introduction Note. Subpart E deals with protests. A protest is the means provided by section 407 (a) of the act for making formal objections to a regulation or order relating to price controls. Ordinarily, the filing of a protest is also a prerequisite to obtaining judicial review by the Emergency Court of Appeals of the validity of such regulations or orders. The only other method of obtaining judicial review is the filing of a complaint in the Emergency Court of Appeals after obtaining

special leave to do so in an enforcement proceeding pursuant to section 408 (e) of the act.

Subpart E also contains provisions for consideration of protests by boards of review in accordance with section 407 (c) of the act. A protestant is entitled to consideration of his objections by a board of review if he files a protest in accordance with the provisions of this subpart, inclusive, making a specific request for consideration by a board of review in accordance with § 300.32 (b).

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 300.21 *Right to protest.* Any person subject to any provision of a regulation or order relating to price controls may file a protest against such provision in the manner set forth in this subpart. A person is, for the purposes of this subpart, subject to a provision of a regulation or order relating to price controls only if such provision prohibits or requires action by him: *Provided, however*, That a producer of an agricultural commodity shall be considered to be subject to a ceiling price regulation for the purpose of asserting any right created by section 402 (d) (3) of the act for the benefit of producers of such an agricultural commodity. Any protest filed by a person not subject to the provision protested, or otherwise not in accordance with this subpart, may be dismissed by the Administrator.

§ 300.22 *Action by representative.* Any action which by the provisions of this subpart is required of, or permitted to be taken by, a protestant may, unless otherwise expressly stated, as in § 300.32 (a) (8), be taken on his behalf by any person whom the protestant has by written power of attorney authorized to represent him. Such power of attorney, signed by the protestant, shall be filed with the protest.

§ 300.23 *Time and place for filing protests.* (a) A protest against a provision of a regulation or order relating to price controls may be filed at any time within six (6) months after the effective date of such regulation or order, or, in the case of new grounds arising after the effective date of such regulation or order, within six (6) months after such new grounds arise. In the latter case, the protest shall state the new grounds which are the basis for the delayed protest, and shall make clear when such new grounds arose and in what respect they were not available upon the effective date of the regulation or order protested.

(b) Protests shall be filed with the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington 25, D. C., and shall be deemed filed on the date received by the Administrator.

§ 300.24 *Form of protest and number of copies.* Every protest shall contain upon the first page thereof a heading or title clearly designating it as a protest. The protest shall also contain on the first page thereof the number of the ceiling price regulation, or appropriate identification of any other regulation or order, against which the protest is di-

rected. Six copies of the protest and of all accompanying documents and briefs shall be filed.

§ 300.25 *Assignment of docket number.* Upon receipt of a protest it shall be assigned a docket number, of which the protestant shall be notified, and all further papers in the proceedings shall contain on the first page thereof the docket number so assigned and the number of the ceiling price regulation, or appropriate identification of any other regulation or order, being protested.

§ 300.26 *Protest and evidential material not conforming to the requirements of this subpart.* In any case where a protest or accompanying evidential material does not conform, in a substantial respect, to the requirements of this subpart, the Administrator may dismiss such protest, or, in his discretion, may strike such evidential material from the record of the proceedings in connection with the protest.

§ 300.27 *Joint protests.* Two or more persons may file a joint protest. Joint protests shall be filed and determined in accordance with the rules governing the filing and determination of protests filed by one person. A joint protest shall be verified in accordance with § 300.32 (a) (8) by each protestant. A joint protest may be filed only where at least one ground is common to all persons joining in it. Whenever the Administrator deems it to be necessary or appropriate for the disposition of joint protests, he may treat such joint protests as several, and, in any event, he may require the filing of relevant materials by each individual protestant.

§ 300.28 *Consolidation of protests.* Whenever necessary or appropriate for the full and expeditious determination of common questions raised by two or more protests the Administrator may consolidate such protests.

§ 300.29 *Amendment of protests and presentation of additional evidence.* In general, all of the objections upon which a protestant intends to rely in the protest proceedings must be clearly stated in the protest when it is filed and all of the evidence which the protestant wishes to offer in support of the protest must be filed at the same time. This rule does not apply to evidence not subject to protestant's control, dealt with in § 300.33 (b), and the submission of oral testimony, dealt with in § 300.34. A protestant may, however, be granted permission to amend his protest so as to state additional objections or to present further evidence in connection therewith upon a showing of reasonable excuse for failure to present such objections, or evidence, at the time the protest was first filed. The permission will be granted only if, in the judgment of the Administrator, it will not unduly delay the completion of the proceedings on the protest.

§ 300.30 *Action by the Administrator on protest.* (a) Within a reasonable time after the filing of any protest in accordance with this subpart, but in no

event more than thirty (30) days after such filing, the Administrator shall:

(1) Grant or deny such protest in whole or in part;

(2) Notice such protest for hearing of oral testimony in accordance with §§ 300.34 or 300.39;

(3) Notice such protest for hearing of oral argument by a board of review in accordance with § 300.43; or

(4) Provide an opportunity to present further evidence in connection with such protest. Within a reasonable time after the presentation of such further evidence, the Administrator may notice such protest for hearing of oral testimony in accordance with paragraph (a) (2) of this section, notice the protest for hearing of oral argument by a board of review in accordance with paragraph (a) (3) of this section, include additional material in the record of the proceedings on the protest in accordance with § 300.37, or take such other action as may be appropriate to the disposition of the protest.

(b) Notice of any such action taken by the Administrator shall promptly be served upon the protestant.

(c) Where the Administrator has ordered a hearing on a protest or has provided an opportunity for the presentation of further evidence in connection therewith, he shall, within a reasonable time after the completion of such hearing or the presentation of such evidence, grant or deny such protest in whole or in part.

§ 300.31 *Basis for determination of protest—(a) Record of the proceedings.* The factual basis upon which a protest is determined is to be found in the record of the proceedings. This record consists of the following:

(1) The protest and supporting evidential material properly filed with the Administrator, in accordance with §§ 300.32 and 300.33;

(2) Materials incorporated into the record of the proceedings by the Administrator under §§ 300.37 and 300.38;

(3) Oral testimony taken in the course of the proceedings in accordance with §§ 300.34 and 300.39;

(4) All orders and opinions issued in the course of the proceedings;

(5) The statement of considerations accompanying the regulation or order protested; and

(6) If the protest is to an order denying an application for adjustment under a provision of a ceiling price regulation, the application, materials filed in support thereof in accordance with the provisions of the ceiling price regulation, and the order and opinion denying the application.

(b) *Facts of which the Administrator has taken official notice.* The record of the proceedings may also include statements of economic data and other facts of which the Administrator has taken official notice under section 407 (b) of the act, including facts found by him as a result of reports filed and studies and investigations made pursuant to section 705 of the act.

(c) *Briefs and arguments.* Briefs and oral arguments submitted or presented in accordance with this subpart, are, of course, considered in the determination of a protest. They are, however, not a part of the record of the proceedings and are not included in the transcript of protest proceedings which is filed, in case of appeal, with the Emergency Court of Appeals.

CONTENTS OF PROTESTS AND SUPPORTING MATERIALS

§ 300.32 *Contents of protests—(a) What each protest must contain.* Every protest shall set forth the following:

(1) The name and the post office address of the protestant, the nature of his business, and the manner in which the protestant is subject to the provision of the regulation or order being protested;

(2) The name and post office address of any person filing the protest on behalf of the protestant and the name and post office address of the person to whom all communications from the Administrator relating to the protest shall be sent;

(3) A complete identification of the provision or provisions protested, citing the number of the ceiling price regulation or otherwise identifying any other regulation or order being protested, and further citing the date of issuance of such regulation or order and the section or sections thereof to which objection is made;

(4) Where the protest is filed more than six (6) months after the effective date of a regulation or order, based on new grounds arising after such effective date, the delayed protest shall be justified as provided in § 300.23 (a).

(5) A clear and concise statement of all objections raised by the protestant against the provision or provisions protested, each such objection to be separately stated and numbered;

(6) A clear and concise statement of all facts alleged in support of each objection;

(7) A statement of the relief requested by the protestant, including, if the protestant requests modification of a provision of the regulation or order, the specific changes which he seeks to have made in the provision;

(8) A statement signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before an officer authorized to take oaths either by the protestant personally, or, if a partnership, by a partner, or, if a corporation or association, by a duly authorized officer, that the protest and the documents filed therewith are prepared in good faith and that the facts alleged are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief. The protestant shall specify which of the facts alleged are known to be true and which are alleged on information and belief.

(b) *Request for consideration by a board of review.* A protestant who wishes his protest considered by a board of review must specifically so request, indicating, if he wishes to offer oral argument, the order of his preference as to (1) argument before a board of review in Washington, D. C.; (2) argument before a subcommittee consisting of one

member of a board at a location named by him. Section 300.42 sets forth the considerations which will be determinative in the decision as to where oral argument may be heard. The request for consideration by a board of review must be made either in the protest or in an amendment thereto filed within fifteen (15) days of the date the protest is filed. Such an amendment shall be deemed filed within the fifteen (15) day period if it is received by the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington 25, D. C., no later than the fifteenth day after the protest was filed. Further provisions with respect to proceedings before a board of review are to be found in §§ 300.40 to 300.47, inclusive.

§ 300.33. *Affidavits or other written evidence in support of protest.* Every protestant shall file, together with his protest, the following:

(a) Affidavits and any other written evidence, setting forth in full all the evidence the presentation of which is subject to the control of the protestant upon which the protestant relies in support of the facts alleged in the protest. Each such affidavit shall state the name, post office address, and occupation of the affiant; his business connection, if any, with the protestant; and whether the facts set forth in the affidavit are stated from personal knowledge or on information and belief. In every instance the affiant shall state in detail the sources of his information.

(b) A statement by the protestant in affidavit form setting forth in detail the nature and sources of any further evidence, not subject to his control, upon which he believes he can rely in support of the facts alleged in his protest. Such statement shall be accompanied by an application for assistance, by way of subpoena, interrogatories, or otherwise, in obtaining the documentary evidence, or the evidence of persons, not subject to protestant's control, showing, in any case, what material facts would be adduced thereby. Such application, if calling for the evidence of persons, shall specify the name and address of each person, and the facts to be proved by him, and where the oral testimony of such person is requested the application shall set forth the basis for such request as provided in § 300.34 (a). Where the application calls for the production of documents, it shall specify them with sufficient particularity to enable them to be identified for purposes of production.

§ 300.34 *Receipt of oral testimony.* (a) In most cases, evidence in protest proceedings will be received only in written form. However, the protestant may request the receipt of oral testimony. Such request shall be accompanied by a showing by the protestant as to why the filing of affidavits or other written evidence will not permit the fair and expeditious disposition of the protest.

(b) In the event that the Administrator orders the receipt of oral testimony, notice shall be served on the protestant not less than five (5) days prior to the receipt of such testimony. If a hearing

is to be held to receive the testimony, the notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and the presiding officer designated by the Administrator.

(c) A stenographic report of any hearing of oral testimony shall be made, a copy of which shall be available during business hours in the office of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington 25, D. C. Protestants who wish a copy of the report may obtain it by requesting the reporter at the hearing to make a copy for them and paying the cost thereof.

§ 300.35 *Submission of brief by protestant.* The protestant may file with his protest and accompanying evidential material a brief in support of the objections set forth in the protest. Such brief shall be submitted as a separate document, distinct from the protest and evidential material.

MATERIAL IN SUPPORT OF THE REGULATION PROTESTED

§ 300.36 *Statements of considerations.* The statement of considerations accompanying a ceiling price regulation at the time of issuance contains economic and other material supporting the regulation. This statement, a copy of which can be obtained from the Administrator, is a document of public record, filed with the Division of the Federal Register. It is considered a part of the record of protest proceedings without formal incorporation therein.

§ 300.37 *Incorporation of material in the record by the Administrator.* In addition to the statement of considerations, the Administrator shall include in the record of the proceedings on the protest such evidence, in the form of affidavits or otherwise, as he deems appropriate in support of the provisions against which the protest is filed. When such evidence is incorporated into the record, and is not so incorporated at a hearing of oral testimony, copies thereof shall be served upon the protestant, and the protestant will be given a reasonable opportunity to present evidence in rebuttal thereof.

§ 300.38 *Other written evidence in support of the ceiling price regulation.* (a) Any person affected by the provisions of a ceiling price regulation may at any time after the issuance of such regulation submit to the Administrator a statement in support of any such provision or provisions. Such statement shall include the name and post office address of such person, the nature of his business, and the manner in which such person is affected by the ceiling price regulation in question, and may be accompanied by affidavits and other data in written form. Each such supporting statement shall conform to the requirements of § 300.24.

(b) In the event that a protest has been, or is subsequently, filed to a provision of a ceiling price regulation in support of which a statement has been submitted, the Administrator may include such statement in the record. If such supporting statement is incorporated into the record, and is not so incorporated at a hearing of oral testi-

mony, copies of such supporting statement shall be served upon the protestant, and the protestant shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present evidence in rebuttal thereof.

§ 300.39 Receipt of oral testimony in support of the regulation. Ordinarily, material in support of the ceiling price regulation protested, like material in support of protests, will be received in the protest proceeding only in written form. Where, however, the Administrator is satisfied that the receipt of oral testimony is necessary to the fair and expeditious disposition of the protest, he may, on his own motion, direct such testimony to be received. In that event, the oral testimony will be taken in the manner provided in § 300.34.

BOARDS OF REVIEW

§ 300.40 Right to consideration by a board of review. Under section 407 (c) of the act, any properly filed protest must, upon the protestant's request, be considered by a board of review before it can be denied in whole or in part. Consideration of the record in a protest proceeding by a board of review is undertaken for the purpose of reconsidering the provision or provisions of the ceiling price regulation, or other regulation or order, protested and recommending action relative thereto to the Administrator. A board of review considers the protest upon the basis of the record which has been developed in the proceedings. Protestants are accorded an opportunity to present oral argument to a board, upon the basis of the objections raised in the protest and the evidence in the record, and guided by the explanatory statement of the issues in the notice of consideration by a board of review. Section 300.31 explains the nature of the record in the proceedings. Section 300.32 (b) explains the nature of such a request and states the time within which it must be filed.

§ 300.41 Composition of boards of review. A board of review is composed of one or more officers or employees of the Economic Stabilization Agency designated by the Administrator to review the record of the proceedings on a particular protest and make recommendations to him as to its disposition. The number of members constituting a board will be determined in the light of the scope and complexity of the issues presented. When a board consists of more than one member, ordinarily at least one member shall be selected who has been directly responsible for the formulation or administration of the ceiling price regulation protested. The protestant will be advised of the membership of a board considering his protest, and, if the board consists of more than one member, of the member selected to preside, in the notice of consideration by a board provided for in § 300.43. When necessitated by incapacity of a member or other good cause, the Administrator may make substitutions in the membership of the board as originally constituted.

§ 300.42 Where boards of review hear oral argument. A board of review consisting of more than one member will ordinarily hear oral argument at the office of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington, D. C., and only in exceptional cases and for good cause shown will the full board hold hearings elsewhere. A board consisting of only one member may hear argument at any designated place. Where the protestant has requested that oral argument be heard at some other place than Washington, D. C., and where the board consists of more than one member, a subcommittee thereof may be designated to hear argument at the place requested or at some other convenient place.

§ 300.43 Notice of consideration by a board of review. Before denial of any protest in whole or in part in which the protestant has requested consideration by a board of review in accordance with § 300.32 (b) which has not subsequently been waived by the protestant, notice of consideration by a board of review will be sent by registered mail to the protestant. Sending of notice marks a close of the record of the evidence in a protest proceeding. The notice will indicate the issues thought to be determinative of the case which may serve as a guide to the protestant in planning oral argument. The notice of consideration shall contain, or be accompanied by, the following items, as nearly as the circumstances permit:

(a) Information identifying the protest, including the ceiling price regulation or other regulation or order being protested and the docket number;

(b) A list of the documents comprising the completed record of the proceeding;

(c) A brief statement of the issues involved;

(d) A statement of the time (which shall not be less than seven (7) days from the date of the mailing of the notice) and place where a board of review or a subcommittee thereof will hear oral argument.

(e) A list of persons comprising the board of review which is thereby appointed to consider the protest, with their official titles and a designation of the presiding member if the board of review is composed of more than one person.

§ 300.44 Waiver of right to consideration in whole or in part. A protestant who has properly requested consideration by a board of review in accordance with § 300.32 (b) may, if he so desires, waive his right to consideration by a board. If he chooses, he may have his protest considered by a board, waiving his right to oral argument before a board. Such waiver shall be in writing and shall constitute a part of the record of proceedings on the protest. Failure of a protestant to appear at a hearing of oral argument, which he has not waived in accordance with the foregoing, at the time and place specified in the notice of consideration, shall, unless a reasonable excuse is shown, also constitute waiver of his right to consideration by a board.

Unexcused failure to appear at a hearing of oral argument shall be noted on the record of proceedings. A waiver by less than all of a group of joint protestants shall not affect the rights of a protestant who has made no waiver.

§ 300.45 Hearing of oral argument. (a) Argument before a board of review by a protestant shall ordinarily be limited to one hour except for good cause shown. Where the magnitude of the issues involved warrants more extended discussion, or where the protestants are numerous, the board may extend or limit the time of each protestant in its discretion. A board may exclude specific argument deemed to be irrelevant to the objections set forth in the protest or unsupported by any evidence in the record. Hearings of argument will be open to the public. Where argument is to be heard by a board of review consisting of more than one member, a majority of such board shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of hearing argument. Presentation of oral argument may be accompanied by submission of a brief.

(b) A stenographic report of all hearings of oral argument by boards of review or subcommittees thereof shall be taken. The report will be transcribed at the direction of the board if a transcription is desired to facilitate consideration of the protest. The report will ordinarily be transcribed if the argument is heard by a subcommittee of a board. If the report is transcribed, a copy shall be available for inspection during business hours in the office of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington, D. C. Protestants who wish a copy of the report may obtain it by requesting the reporter at the hearing to make a copy for them and paying the cost thereof.

§ 300.46 Action by boards of review at the conclusion of their consideration of a protest. Within a reasonable time after the hearing of oral argument or after the closing of the record, if such argument has been waived, a board of review shall submit its recommendations in writing to the Administrator as to the disposition of the protest. The recommendations of a majority of the members of a board shall constitute the recommendations of the board but the disagreement of any member with the recommendations shall be expressly noted. A board of review shall have authority to recommend to the Administrator that the protest be granted or denied in whole or in part. If it is the opinion of the board that the record in the proceeding should be expanded, it may refer the record of the proceeding to the Administrator in order that the Administrator may consider permitting the amendment of the protest or the receipt of additional evidence. Records will, however, be reopened only in very exceptional circumstances and where the requirements of § 300.29 can be met.

§ 300.47 Action by Administrator after receipt of board of review's recommendations. After receipt of a board

of review's recommendations as to the disposition of the protest, the Administrator shall, within a reasonable time, grant or deny the protest in whole or in part.

DETERMINATION OF PROTEST

§ 300.48 Order granting protest in whole. Where the Administrator grants a protest in whole, a copy of the order shall be sent to the protestant by registered mail. If the protest has been considered by a board of review, the protestant will be advised of the recommendations of the board in an appendix to the Administrator's order.

§ 300.49 Opinion denying protest in whole or in part. In the event that the Administrator denies any protest in whole or in part, a copy of the Administrator's opinion shall be sent to the protestant by registered mail. In such opinion the protestant shall be informed of any economic data or other facts of which the Administrator has taken official notice, the grounds upon which such decision is based, and (if the protest has been considered by a board of review) the recommendations of a board of review and, if any recommendation of such a board has been rejected, the reason for rejection.

§ 300.50 Treatment of protest as petition for amendment or an application for adjustment. Any protest filed against a provision of a ceiling price regulation, or other regulation or order, may, in the discretion of the Administrator, be treated not only as a protest but also as a petition for amendment of the regulation or order protested or as an application for adjustment pursuant thereto, when the facts produced in connection with the protest justify such treatment.

§ 300.51 Petitions for reconsideration. An order denying a protest may include leave to file a petition for reconsideration within a specified period. If the order of denial does include leave to file a petition for reconsideration, the filing of such a petition within the time provided shall automatically vacate the order of denial and reopen the protest proceeding.

SUBPART F—INTERPRETATIONS

§ 300.52 Who may render official interpretations, and the effect thereof. (a) Action taken in reliance upon and in conformity with an official interpretation of a provision of any regulation or order relating to price controls, and prior to any revocation or modification of such interpretation or to any superseding thereof by regulation, order or amendment, shall constitute action in good faith pursuant to the provision of the regulation or order to which such official interpretation relates.

(b) Interpretations of regulations or orders relating to price controls will be regarded by the Economic Stabilization Agency as official only where issued by the Administrator, and shall be given only in writing. An official interpretation shall be applicable only with respect to the particular person to whom, and to the particular factual situation with re-

spect to which, it is rendered, unless publicly announced as an interpretation of general application.

§ 300.53 Requests for interpretations: form and contents. Any person desiring an official interpretation of a regulation or order relating to price controls shall request it in writing from the Administrator. Such request shall set forth in full the factual situation out of which the interpretative question arises and shall, so far as is practicable, state the names and post office addresses of the persons involved. If the interpretation will affect operations of establishments located in more than one state, the request shall name the states in which the establishments are located. No interpretation shall be requested or given with respect to any hypothetical situation or in response to any hypothetical question.

§ 300.54 Revocation or modification of interpretation. Any official interpretation of a regulation or order relating to price controls may be revoked or modified by publicly announced statement by the Administrator, or by a statement or notice by the Administrator published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. An official interpretation addressed to a particular person may also be revoked or modified at any time by a statement in writing mailed to such person and signed by the Administrator.

SUBPART G—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

§ 300.55 Witness fees. Witnesses summoned to give testimony shall be paid the fees and mileage specified by section 705 (c) of the act. Witness fees and mileage shall be paid by the person at whose instance the witness appears.

§ 300.56 Contemptuous conduct. Contemptuous conduct at any hearing shall be ground for exclusion from the hearing.

§ 300.57 Continuance or adjournment of hearings. Any hearing may be continued or adjourned to a later date or a different place by announcement at the hearing by the person who presides.

§ 300.58 Subpenas. Subpenas may require the production of documents or the attendance of witnesses at any designated place. Service of a subpoena upon a person named therein shall be made by delivering a copy thereof to such person or leaving a copy at his regular place of business or abode and by tendering to him the fees and mileage specified in section 705 (c) of the act. When the subpoena is issued at the instance of the Administrator, fees and mileage need not be tendered. Any person 18 years of age or over may serve a subpoena. The person making the service shall make an affidavit thereof describing the manner in which service is made, and return such affidavit on or with the original subpoena forthwith to the Administrator. In case of failure to make service, the reasons for the failure should be stated on the original subpoena.

§ 300.59 Service of papers. Notices, orders, and other process and papers may be served personally or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person to be served; or by registered mail, or by telegraph. When service is made personally or by leaving a copy at the principal office or place of business, the verified return of the person serving or leaving the copy shall be proof of service. When service is by registered mail or telegraph, the return post office receipt or telegraph receipt shall be proof of service. Where the protestant has filed a power of attorney authorizing any other person to represent him, as provided in § 300.22, service upon such representative shall be deemed service upon the protestant.

§ 300.60 Office hours. The office of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington, D. C., shall be open on week days, from 8:30 a. m. until 5:00 p. m. Any person desiring to file any papers, or to inspect any documents filed with the Administrator at any time other than the regular office hours stated, may file a written application with the Administrator requesting permission therefor.

§ 300.61 Confidential information: inspection of documents filed with the Administrator. Information obtained under section 705 of the act, which the Administrator deems confidential or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, shall not be published or disclosed unless the Administrator determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the interest of the national defense: *Provided, however,* That all protests and orders and opinions in connection therewith are open to inspection in the office of the Administrator, upon such reasonable conditions as he may prescribe. Information submitted in a protest proceeding with a request for confidential treatment, and confidential material incorporated by the Administrator into a protest proceeding, will be treated as confidential to the extent consistent with the proper conduct of the protest proceeding. In the event of a complaint being filed in the Emergency Court of Appeals, such information and such material will be included in the transcript of the protest proceeding to the extent that it is material under the complaint. All letters denying petitions for amendment and all orders and opinions granting or denying in whole or in part any application for adjustment are open to inspection in the office of the Administrator, upon such reasonable conditions as he may prescribe. To the extent that this section provides for the disclosure of confidential information, it shall be deemed a determination by the Administrator, pursuant to section 705 (e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, that the withholding of such information is contrary to the interest of the national defense.

§ 300.62 *Definitions.* As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

(a) "Act" means the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.).

(b) "FEDERAL REGISTER" means the publication provided for by the Act of July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500), as amended.

(c) "Ceiling price regulation" means any regulation or order establishing a ceiling on prices.

(d) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of the

foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

(e) "Protestant" means a person subject to any provision of a regulation or order relating to price controls, who files a protest in accordance with section 407 (a) of the act.

(f) "Price hearing" means any formal or informal opportunity to present evidence which may be ordered by the Administrator in connection with any

action or proceedings related to price control.

§ 300.63 *Amendment of this part.* Any provision of this part may be amended or revoked by the Administrator at any time. Such amendment or revocation shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and shall take effect upon the date of its publication, unless otherwise specified therein.

This Price Procedural Regulation 1 (Part 300) shall become effective on December 18, 1950.

ALAN VALENTINE,
Economic Stabilization Administrator.

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WAGE PROCEDURAL REGULATION ISSUED: The Economic Stabilization Agency on December 27, 1950, issued Wage Procedural Regulation No. 1, following its first wage regulation order freezing wages in the passenger automobile-manufacturing industry until next March 1.

This order delineates the procedures by which interested parties, either company managements, employees, or labor union officials, may file petitions regarding wage stabilization regulations, and the steps toward reaching a decision on each such petition.

Any petition filed with the Agency, the order says, must contain full information on the justification for any proposed wage increase in terms of wages or rates, whether or not the wage raise is subject to collective bargaining procedures in the particular plant, the name of the union involved, and what steps have led up to the formal increase request. The order also says that if the wage raise is to be made the basis for an application for increase in the ceiling price of the product manufactured by the company, such application is to be filed within the next 15 days.

The full text of the order follows:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter II—Economic Stabilization Agency

[Wage Procedural Reg. 1]

PART 500—WAGE PROCEDURAL REGULATION

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.) and Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), the following part is issued governing the filing, consideration and disposition of petitions for relief with regard to wage stabilization regulations (in the formulation of the following part special circumstances have rendered impracticable consultation with labor organizations, industry representatives, associations or others affected by this part):

- Sec.
500.1 Definitions.
500.2 Filing of petition for relief.
500.3 Service upon other interested parties.
500.4 Filing of responsive statement by other interested parties.

- 500.5 Contents of petition.
500.6 Consideration of petition by Administrator.
500.7 Oral hearings.
500.8 Disposition of petition by Administrator.
500.9 Application for reconsideration or clarification.
500.10 Service of papers.
500.11 Subpoenas.
500.12 Official interpretations.

AUTHORITY: §§ 500.1 to 500.12 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, September 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

§ 500.1 *Definitions.* As used in §§ 500.1 to 500.12, inclusive, the term:

(a) "Act" means the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, 81st Cong.).

(b) "Administrator" means the Economic Stabilization Administrator, Washington 25, D. C.

(c) "Wage regulation" means any regulation or order stabilizing wages, salaries, and other compensation, issued pursuant to the Act.

(d) "Interested party" means an employer, union, employee or group of em-

ployees not represented by a union, in the employment relationship which is the subject matter of the petition.

(e) "Petitioner" means the interested party or parties who file a petition.

§ 500.2 *Filing of petition for relief.* Any interested party who is directly subject to a wage regulation may file a petition requesting the Administrator to take any action relating to such regulation. Five copies of such petition and of all accompanying documents shall be filed.

§ 500.3 *Service upon other interested parties.* At the time a petition is filed under § 500.2, the petitioner shall also serve a copy of such petition upon all other interested parties.

§ 500.4 *Filing of responsive statement by other interested parties.* Within twenty days from the date on which a copy of such petition was served upon him, each other interested party may, if he so desires, file with the Administrator a responsive statement, together with all available supporting material. Such filing shall be in five copies. In the event the Administrator determines

that the case requires earlier disposition, because of special circumstances, he may direct the earlier filing of responsive statements. The party filing a responsive statement shall serve a copy of such statement and of the supporting material upon the petitioner and any other interested party.

§ 500.5 *Contents of petition.* Each petition must state the following:

(a) The name and address of the employer and a summary description of the enterprise and industry involved.

(b) The identification of the wage regulation, and the provisions thereof and of the act which are involved.

(c) The nature of and basis for the action requested, with all available supporting material. Where approval of a wage adjustment is requested, the petition shall contain a detailed description of the proposed increase in rates of wages, salaries, or other compensation, including its relation to the present structure of such rates, and the reasons why approval of the proposed adjustment would be appropriate under the terms of the applicable wage regulation and the act.

(d) The petition shall state whether the proposed wage adjustment is to be made the basis for an application for adjustment of ceiling prices. If it is, such application for adjustment of ceiling prices shall be filed with the Administrator within fifteen days.

(e) If there is a duly certified collective bargaining representative in the plant, the petition shall state the name and address of such representative, and that of its parent organization, if any. The petition shall also state whether the matter involved therein is the subject of collective bargaining and, if so, a description of the steps taken up to the time of filing, including procedures provided in the collective bargaining agreement and conciliation and mediation action established by law.

(f) The petition shall further state the names and addresses of other interested parties on whom it was served, and the date of such service, and proof of service shall be attached.

§ 500.6 *Consideration of petition by Administrator.* Unless an oral hearing is requested and granted, the Administrator shall dispose of the petition on the basis of the statements contained therein and in any responsive statement filed by other interested parties, together with any supporting material which may have been filed, and on the further basis of such economic data and other facts of which the Administrator may have taken official notice under section 407 (b) of the act.

§ 500.7 *Oral hearings.* (a) Where an oral hearing is requested, the Administrator shall grant such request unless he

determines that the petition may be disposed of adequately and with full protection to the rights of the parties without oral hearing.

(b) In the event an oral hearing is granted, the interested parties shall be notified at least fifteen days in advance of the date and place of such oral hearing. The notice may, in the discretion of the Administrator, state the issues. The parties shall submit to the Administrator, not less than five days prior to the hearing, five copies of any additional statement that they wish to make, and shall at the same time serve copies of such statement upon all other interested parties.

(c) At any such hearing, the Administrator shall grant the interested parties reasonable opportunity to be present and to be adequately represented at every stage of the hearing, to present any material evidence, to rebut the evidence offered by the other parties, and to present to the Administrator oral or written argument on the issues. The Administrator may, on his own initiative, call witnesses and introduce documentary or other evidence and may participate in the examination of the witnesses.

(d) A stenographic report of the oral hearing shall be made. A copy thereof shall be available to the public during business hours at the office of the Administrator.

§ 500.8 *Disposition of petition by Administrator.* The Administrator shall grant or deny the petition in whole or in part, or otherwise dispose of the case upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper to effectuate the purposes of the act. He shall notify the interested parties in writing of his ruling and shall render an opinion if he deems it appropriate.

§ 500.9 *Application for reconsideration or clarification.* Within fourteen days after the date of issuance of a ruling, any party thereto may file with the Administrator, in five copies, an application for reconsideration or clarification, setting forth in full the reasons therefor. A copy of such application shall be served on all other interested parties. The Administrator shall grant or deny the application on the basis of the entire record in the case. If the application is granted, the case will be reconsidered and such disposition made or further proceedings ordered therein as the Administrator may determine.

§ 500.10 *Service of papers.* Papers may be served personally or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person to be served; or by registered mail, or by telegraph. In addition, service upon a group of employees not represented by a union

may be made by posting copies of the paper in appropriate places. When service is made personally or by leaving a copy at the principal office or place of business or by posting in appropriate places, the verified return of the person making such service shall be proof of service. When service is by registered mail or by telegraph, the return post office receipt or telegraph receipt shall be proof of service.

§ 500.11 *Subpenas.* Subpenas may require the production of documents or the attendance of witnesses at any designated place. Service of a subpoena upon a person named therein shall be made by delivering a copy thereof to such person or leaving a copy at his regular place of business or abode and by tendering to him the fees and mileage specified in section 705 (c) of the act. When the subpoena is issued at the instance of the Administrator, fees and mileage need not be tendered. Any person eighteen years of age or over may serve a subpoena. The person making the service shall make an affidavit thereof describing the manner in which service is made, and return such affidavit on or with the original subpoena forthwith to the Administrator. In case of failure to make service, the reasons for the failure should be stated on the original subpoena.

§ 500.12 *Official interpretations.* Action taken in reliance upon and in conformity with an official interpretation of a provision of any wage regulation, and prior to any revocation or modification of such interpretation or to any superseding thereof by regulation, order or amendment, shall constitute action in good faith pursuant to the provision of the regulation to which such official interpretation relates. Interpretations of wage regulations will be regarded as official only where issued by the Administrator, and shall be given only in writing. An official interpretation shall be applicable only with respect to the interested parties to whom, and to the particular factual situation with respect to which, it is rendered, unless publicly announced as an interpretation of general application. Any official interpretation of a wage regulation may be revoked or modified by publicly announced statement by the Administrator, or by a statement or notice by the Administrator published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. An official interpretation addressed to a particular person may also be revoked or modified at any time by a statement in writing mailed to such person and signed by the Administrator.

This Wage Procedural Regulation No. 1 shall become effective December 22, 1950.

ALAN VALENTINE,
Economic Stabilization Administrator.

Department of the Interior

NEW INTERNATIONAL DIVISION ESTABLISHED: The establishment of the Division of International Activities in the Department of the Interior under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3, and the appointment of Joseph C. McCaskill as its director, was announced by the Secretary of the Interior on December 6.

The new division will coordinate the international programs of the various bureaus and offices of the Department and will serve as Interior's liaison office on foreign affairs matters with the Department of State, other United States Government agencies, the United Nations, and other international organizations and agencies.

The Division will be responsible for the consideration of possible foreign impact of all proposed major domestic policies and programs of the Department, in consultation with the Department of State, and will review legislative proposals involving the Department to determine their impact on foreign affairs.

As part of its responsibilities, the new Division will prescribe procedures for the conduct of international activities by the Department's bureaus and offices, assure fulfillment of international commitments, and supervise participation by Interior representatives on committees dealing with foreign affairs.

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DEFENSE FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION^{1/} ESTABLISHED: A Defense Fisheries Administration is one of four new defense agencies established on October 4 within the Department of the Interior to carry out functions vested in the Secretary of the Interior under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The newly established agencies are the Defense Fisheries Administration, the Defense Minerals Administration, the Defense Power Administration, and the Defense Solid Fuels Administration.

Each of the new agencies is to be headed by an Administrator appointed by and reporting directly to the Secretary of the Interior.

A fifth agency—the Petroleum Administration for Defense—was formally established October 3, 1950.

On December 5, the Secretary of the Interior announced the appointment of Albert M. Day (Director of the Department's Fish and Wildlife Service) as Administrator of the Defense Fisheries Administration.

The full text of Interior Order No. 2605 establishing these new agencies follows:

**DEFENSE ADMINISTRATIONS FOR MINERALS,
POWER, SOLID FUELS, AND FISHERIES**

SECTION 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is to establish the Defense Minerals Administration, the Defense Power Administration, the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, and the Defense Fisheries Administration, to carry out the functions vested in the Secretary of

the Interior pursuant to Executive Order 10161 (15 P. R. 6105) with respect to metals and minerals, electric power, solid fuels, and fishery commodities.

SEC. 2. Establishment of administrations. There are established a Defense Minerals Administration, a Defense Power Administration, a Defense Solid Fuels Administration, and a Defense

Fisheries Administration. Each of the defense administrations shall be headed by an Administrator who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and who shall report and be responsible directly to the Secretary.

SEC. 3. Delegation of authority. Except as provided in section 4 of this order, and except as the Secretary of the

^{1/}ALSO SEE PP. 26-8 OF THIS ISSUE.

Interior may otherwise provide, all of the functions and powers vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order 10161 and by subdelegations made to him under that order by appropriate officers of the Government may be performed and exercised by:

(a) The Administrator of the Defense Minerals Administration in so far as these functions and powers relate to metals and minerals,

(b) The Administrator of the Defense Power Administration in so far as these functions and powers relate to electric power,

(c) The Administrator of the Defense Solid Fuels Administration in so far as these functions and powers relate to solid fuels, and

(d) The Administrator of the Defense Fisheries Administration in so far as these functions and powers relate to fishery commodities.

Sec. 4. *Limitations.* With respect to the defense administrations established by this order, the Secretary of the Interior reserves to himself:

(a) The approval of any redelegation by an Administrator of any of the powers

delegated to him by the Secretary of the Interior;

(b) The creation of advisory committees, and the establishment of policies respecting the composition, appointment of members and operation of such committees;

(c) The exercise of the powers and the performance of the functions respecting voluntary agreements and programs delegated to the Secretary of the Interior by section 701 (b) of Executive Order 10161;

(d) The exercise of the powers and the performance of the functions respecting the guarantee of loans and the certification of loans, purchases, and commitments delegated to the Secretary of the Interior by Part III of Executive Order 10161;

(e) The employment of persons under section 710 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the obtaining of exemptions under that section;

(f) The requisitioning of property;

(g) The making of recommendations with respect to necessary certificates in regard to amortization;

(h) The approval of all industry

orders, and amendments, which the Administrators formulate;

(i) The approval of major policy or program actions which the Administrators propose to take;

(j) The maintenance of all inter-agency relationships with respect to matters which are common to the areas of responsibility covered by the defense administrations, including representation on the policy level with the National Security Resources Board, the National Production Authority, the Executive Office of the President, and other major agencies concerned with defense production, and the Congress; and

(k) The establishment of general policies and procedures respecting the exercise of powers and the performance of functions vested in the Secretary of the Interior by or under Executive Order 10161 and matters of internal administration.

(Sec. 902, E. O. 10161; 15 F. R. 6105, 6107)

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

DECEMBER 4, 1950.

DEFENSE FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION

BRANCH OF MATERIAL FACILITIES ESTABLISHED AND CHIEF NAMED: A Branch of Material Facilities has been established under the Defense Fisheries Administration, according to a January 5 announcement by Administrator Albert M. Day. This new Branch will be concerned with determining the requirements for materials necessary to maintain fish production and to pass on the applications for the materials that will be made available to the Defense Fisheries Administration.

At the same time Edward A. Power has been named by the Administrator as Chief of the Branch of Material Facilities. He has been Chief of the Statistical Section of the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries since 1938. His employment with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service dates from 1928 when, prior to his graduation from the University of Washington's School of Fisheries, he was employed in Alaska by the Branch of Alaska Fisheries.

Power served in a somewhat similar capacity in World War II when he was detailed from the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries in Washington, D. C., to assist in handling priorities and materials equipment requirements for the fishing industry.

* * * * *

METHODS TO BE USED BY FISHERY INDUSTRIES TO GET SCARCE MATERIALS: The recently-established Defense Fisheries Administration is being deluged with requests from commercial fishermen and processors for a blanket priority rating to apply to orders for supplies and equipment which they require to conduct their business, according to a December 29 statement by Administrator Albert M. Day.

To clarify the situation, Administrator Day has described the procedure now in effect and outlined the steps that commercial fishery interests can take to obtain materials now in short supply.

The present NPA policy does not provide for nor require priority ratings on normal civilian orders, emphasized Day. "It is true that construction of certain non-essential facilities is prohibited, the use of certain materials is restricted as to end use or to varying percentages of a base period, and there is no doubt that additional restrictions will be instituted. In general, however, and except for a few specific directives, it is the present policy of NPA that rearmament orders only shall be given "DO" (Defense Order) ratings and that the remaining supplies shall be distributed as equitably as possible through normal channels among their usual customers for all permitted uses."

To accomplish this NPA has limited the percentage of rated orders that manufacturers must accept and is attempting to distribute this load as evenly as possible so that the bulk of supplies shall flow through normal channels with no ratings asked or given.

To help fishermen or fish processors to get needed materials, the following suggestions are offered:

1. Familiarize yourself with NPA regulatory orders to determine what controls now exist.
2. Give serious consideration to whether you can substitute a less critical and more easily available material.
3. Look for alternative suppliers who may be able to book your orders.
4. Determine whether your suppliers' refusals to book orders are based on actual incapacity or on a misunderstanding of current regulations which perhaps can be overcome with the assistance of local Department of Commerce officials.

"If all these measures fail," declared Day, "the Defense Fisheries Administration will welcome a complete recital of the facts. This should include quantity and specifications of the item, the suppliers contacted and reasons given for not accepting the order, the end-use and essentiality of the item, and the deadline for delivery. This information will not only be valuable in keeping DFA posted as to how critical material shortages are, but is essential to any effort to obtain concrete assistance in finding a source of supply for a critical item."

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SERVICE EMPLOYEE DESIGNATED TO HANDLE TRADE AGREEMENT AND TARIFF MATTERS:

In order to handle trade agreement and tariff matters pertaining to the Fish and Wildlife Service's interests in connection with the recent appointment of a trade agreement representative on the Interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee and the Committee on Reciprocity Information, the Service has designated Arthur M. Sandberg to serve as liaison between the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries and that of the Departmental trade agreement representative William E. S. Flory.

In his new capacity, Sandberg (formerly Assistant Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries' Educational and Market Development Section) will have charge of developing the facts on fishery tariffs, frequently through industry consultations, and presenting them to the Committees concerned, the Service announced in mid-December.

Through his market development and statistical work in the Service for the past nine years, his recent survey of European markets for United States fishery products, and his earlier experience in the fishing industry, Sandberg is well acquainted with fishery production and marketing, and their problems. In his present assignment, he will be attached to the Branch's Economics and Cooperative Marketing Section.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1950, PP. 79 AND 84.

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ALASKA'S PRIMARY COMMERCIAL FISHERIES BUYERS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT RECEIPTS REPORTS: Reports of individual receipts and allied data with respect to commercial fish are to be submitted by Alaska's primary buyers after January 1, 1951. The full text of the notice as it appeared in the December 7, 1950, issue of the Federal Register follows:

ALASKA; REPORTS OF INDIVIDUAL RECEIPTS AND ALLIED DATA
WITH RESPECT TO COMMERCIAL FISH

NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO §102.7 OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES OF ALASKA (50 CFR 102.7 (b)) THAT ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1951, EACH AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL PURCHASE OR RECEIPT OF FISH OR SHELLFISH AND ALLIED DATA RELATIVE THERETO SHALL BE FULLY AND ACCURATELY REPORTED BY THE PRIMARY BUYER, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 1 AND COLUMNS 1 AND 2 OF SECTION 11, OF THE VARIOUS FISH TICKET FORMS OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WHICH FORMS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, JUNEAU, ALASKA, OR LOCAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES. THESE REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AT SUCH TIMES AS THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR MAY REQUIRE.



Department of State

STATUS OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE REVIEWED: The Governments participating in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, now meeting in Torquay, England, will shortly take up the question of the future administration of the Agreement.

In anticipation of this discussion, the executive agencies of the United States Government have reviewed the status of legislation affecting American participation in the General Agreement, the State Department announced on December 6, 1950. This includes the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which is scheduled to expire on June 12, 1951, the proposals to simplify our customs laws and regulations, and the proposed Charter for an International Trade Organization.

As a result of this review, the interested agencies have recommended and the President has agreed, that while the proposed Charter for an International Trade Organization should not be resubmitted to the Congress, Congress should be asked to consider legislation which will make American participation in the General Agreement more effective. The many serious problems now facing our Congress, and the legislatures of other countries, require that we concentrate on the trade

programs that are most urgently needed and will most quickly produce concrete results.

We must, of course, continue the Trade Agreements Act. This has become a fundamental part of our foreign policy. In addition, we should continue to build upon the trade-agreements program by developing machinery for the administration of the General Agreement so as to permit it to operate more continuously and effectively.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into force provisionally on January 1, 1948. It is the first multi-nation trade agreement concluded under the Trade Agreements Act. It is a landmark in the history of international commercial relations and represents the most constructive effort ever undertaken for the simultaneous reduction of trade barriers among the nations of the free world. Thirty-two governments are at present parties to the Agreement and seven more are expected to join at the conclusion of the tariff negotiations now being conducted at Torquay, England.

The General Agreement has achieved remarkable results. There has not, however, been any administrative machinery to permit continuing consultation among the participating countries on the problems that arise in interpreting and applying the Agreement. This has been a serious handicap, since it has been difficult to handle matters of this kind solely through the semi-annual sessions of the participants themselves. It is important that this handicap be removed promptly if the Agreement is to do its full part in increasing trade among the free nations and in eliminating the commercial causes of international friction.

To meet the need for improved organization, the United States will suggest to the other governments concerned the creation of the necessary administrative machinery, including a small permanent staff. Appropriate legislative authority for this purpose will be sought in connection with renewal of the Trade Agreements program.

Before United States participation in the General Agreement can be made fully effective it will be necessary to simplify our customs laws and regulations in some respects. Certain provisions of the Agreement cannot be applied until this has been done. The Customs Simplification Bill introduced in the Congress last spring would accomplish most of the needed improvements in the customs laws. Congressional action in this field will again be requested in 1951.

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REPORT ON FIFTH SESSION OF GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE: Twenty-nine countries, who are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, ended their Fifth Session on December 16 at Torquay, England, after acting on the most important and extensive agenda that had faced any session, according to a December 18 news release by the Department of State. (The tariff negotiations which began September 28, 1950, at Torquay and which recessed for Christmas were to resume on January 2, 1951.)

The meetings of the contracting parties were held in a spirit of genuine cooperation and good will and member countries settled several troublesome trade disputes. This meeting has demonstrated again the growing vitality and strength of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as an effective and practical means for dealing with problems of mutual interest in the trade field.

The members carried out consultations, required by the agreement, with a number of countries in the sterling area concerning import restrictions maintained against dollar goods and the possibility of relaxing those restrictions under present conditions. They completed the first stage of the preparatory work looking toward the establishment of a more effective machinery to administer the agreement between plenary sessions of the participating countries. Their decisions included the adoption of (1) a procedure for obtaining information needed in the detailed examination of current import and export restrictions; (2) a recommended code of standard practices for the administration of the necessary trade restrictions; and (3) procedures to enable contracting parties who are not members of the International Monetary Fund to carry out their Agreement obligations affecting the control of foreign exchange. They rejected a proposal for the amendment of the Agreement to include certain articles of the Havana Charter dealing with employment and economic activity.

They agreed, in the light of the current international situation, to extend the time during which parties may use exceptional import controls in regard to commodities in short supply and commodities of which there are large government-owned stocks. The United States now has in effect such import controls on certain fats and oils and on rice.

The fifth session of the Contracting Parties also studied the settlement of a number of disputes arising out of complaints that the benefits of the Agreement had been nullified or impaired by the action of individual countries. Brazil agreed to take the necessary steps toward the amendment of its internal tax legislation so as to eliminate certain discriminations against imported products. Australia and Chile announced the settlement of a case brought by the latter that Australia had, through discriminatory subsidy action, nullified the value of a tariff concession granted on sodium nitrate, and the United Kingdom announced that efforts were being made to find a way to eliminate discrimination against imports resulting from the British purchase tax. A Czech complaint charging that the United States violated the agreement in recently withdrawing tariff concessions on women's fur felt hats and hat bodies, under the "escape clause" (Article XIX of the Agreement) is being considered by an intersessional working party which will report to the next session.

The session was also attended by observers from the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the United Nations, the seven governments now negotiating for accession to the agreement (Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Korea, Peru, Philippines, Turkey, Uruguay) and six other countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela, Switzerland, Yugoslavia).

In consultation between the Contracting Parties and certain countries maintaining import restrictions against dollar goods, representatives of the International Monetary Fund, and of the United States, Belgium, Cuba, and Canada expressed the view that the dollar position of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Southern Rhodesia had reached the point where a beginning of progressive relaxation of these restrictions was possible. The representatives of these countries in the sterling area agreed that their governments would carefully consider these views and also the analysis presented by the International Monetary Fund. They also expressed the view that insufficient attention had been paid to the danger that the present improvement in their dollar situation might not be typical but was rather the result of abnormal temporary factors.

The action regarding the administration of the General Agreement followed a Canadian proposal to create a standing committee to handle problems between sessions of the Contracting Parties. This proposal was studied and the results transmitted to the respective governments of the representatives for further study.

In considering the problem of how to deal with parties to the agreement who have not joined the International Monetary Fund, the Contracting Parties found that all parties except New Zealand have either joined the Fund, signed a special exchange agreement, or are in process of doing one or the other. The special exchange agreement was worked out at the third session to ensure that Contracting Parties who are not Fund members fulfill their obligations under the commercial policy principles of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in any use they may make of exchange controls or other financial measures.

The session adopted an extensive questionnaire concerning import restrictions in order to enable the Contracting Parties to obtain relevant information as regards the policy, technique, and effect of import restrictions now being applied for balance-of-payments reasons. This information is to be submitted early in 1951 by signatory governments who maintain such restrictions and will be used in an over-all review of this problem at the next session. The questionnaire is also designed to obtain information for a second report on the use of balance-of-payments restrictions being used in discriminatory fashion under the special exceptions provided for during the post-war transitional period. The Contracting Parties also decided to require the submission of statements on export controls and on import restrictions being applied for other than balance-of-payments reasons.

The code of practices for the standardization and simplification of import-export and exchange control administration which the representatives recommended to their governments includes provisions designed to simplify the problems of traders arising out of import licensing, changing regulations, exchange allocation, and complex administrative formalities.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into force provisionally on January 1, 1948. It is the first multi-nation trade agreement concluded under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and represents the most constructive effort ever undertaken for the simultaneous reduction of trade barriers among the nations of the free world. At present, the following countries are parties to the agreement: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Syria, Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The sixth session of the Contracting Parties will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, beginning September 17, 1951.



Eighty-first Congress (Second Session)

DECEMBER 1950

The Eighty-first Congress adjourned sine die on January 2, 1951. All bills and resolutions introduced and not passed by this Congress will have to be reintroduced in the Eighty-second Congress if they are to be considered.

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-first Congress (Second Session) and signed by the President, that affect in any way the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section only when introduced and, if passed, when they are signed by the President; and reports on any of the bills shown in this section from month to month are also listed.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

P. L. 881 (H. R. 5967) - An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers. Signed December 20, 1950.

P. L. 891 (H. R. 9681) - An act to authorize the waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws (in the interest of national defense). Signed December 27, 1950.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS:

Copies of these reports available only from the committee submitting the report.

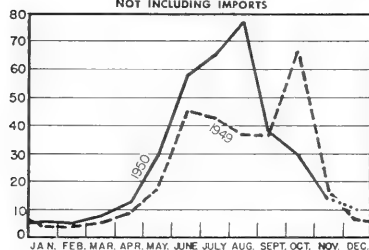
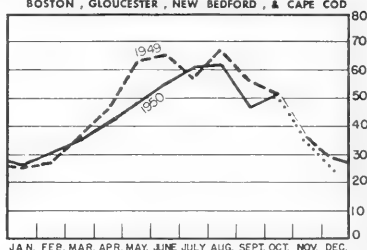
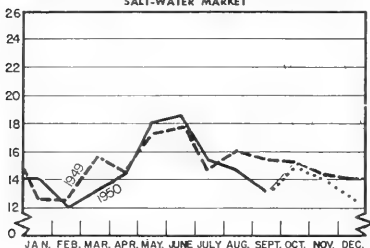
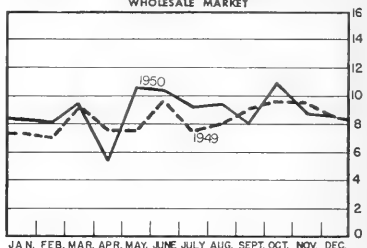
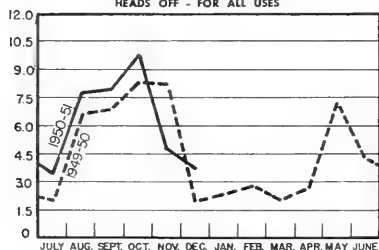
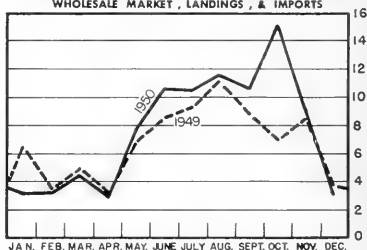
House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

House Report No. 3246, Activities of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Pursuant to House Resolution 215 During 1949 and 1950; (January 2, 1951), 11 p., printed. This is a report on the activities of the Committee in the conduct of studies, inquiries, and investigation during the Eighty-first Congress. The activities of the Committee included investigation of fisheries and wildlife conservation problems. The Committee conducted studies on fishery imports, the Mexican-American shrimp controversy, the sea lamprey problem, pollution problems in the Pacific Northwest, general fisheries matters, and Alaskan fishery problems.



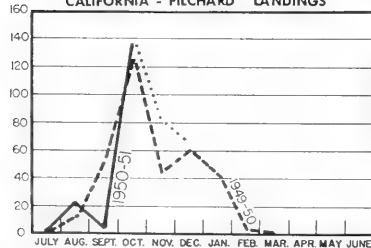
LANDINGS AND RECEIPTS

In Millions of Pounds

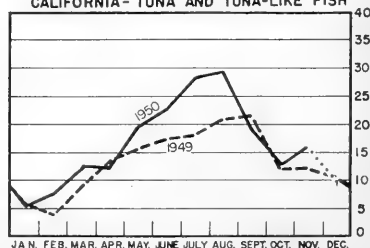
MAINE - LANDINGS
NOT INCLUDING IMPORTSMASSACHUSETTS - LANDINGS
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER, NEW BEDFORD, & CAPE CODNEW YORK CITY-RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH
SALT-WATER MARKETCHICAGO - RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH
WHOLESALE MARKETGULF - SHRIMP LANDINGS
HEADS OFF - FOR ALL USESSEATTLE - RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH
WHOLESALE MARKET, LANDINGS, & IMPORTS

In Thousands of Tons

CALIFORNIA - PILCHARD LANDINGS



CALIFORNIA - TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE FISH

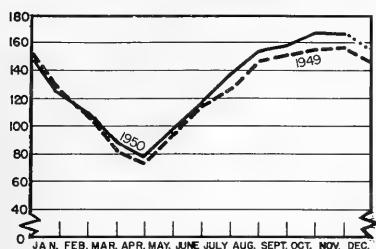


..... ESTIMATED

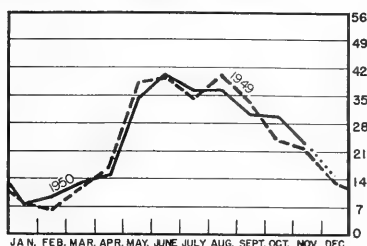
COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS and FREEZINGS of FISHERY PRODUCTS

In Millions of Pounds

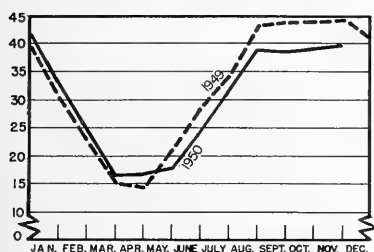
U.S. & ALASKA - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



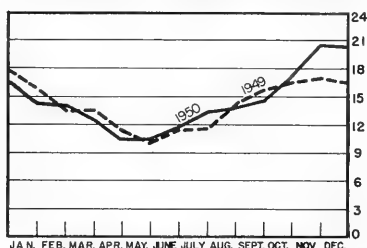
U.S. & ALASKA - FREEZINGS



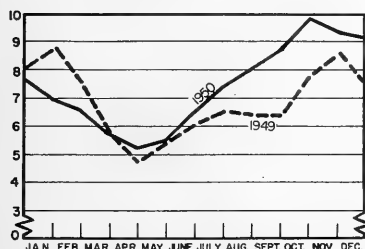
NEW ENGLAND - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



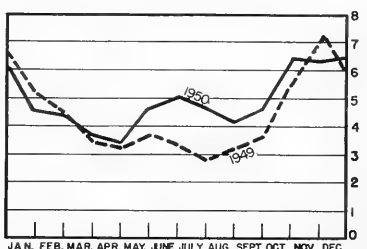
NEW YORK CITY - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



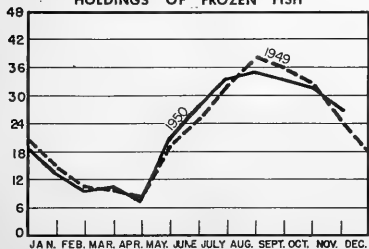
CHICAGO - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



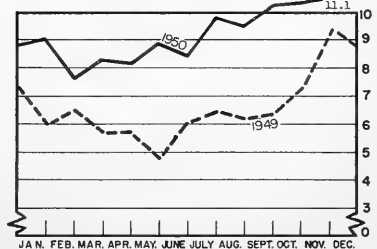
GULF - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND ALASKA - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH

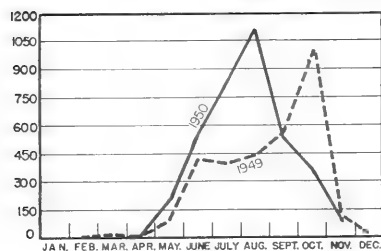


CALIFORNIA - HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH

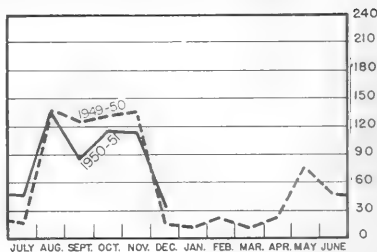


CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS

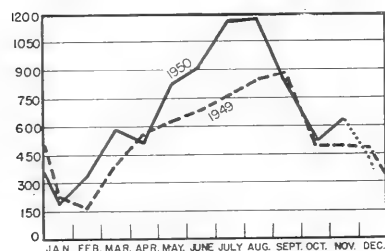
MAINE - SARDINES, ESTIMATED PACK



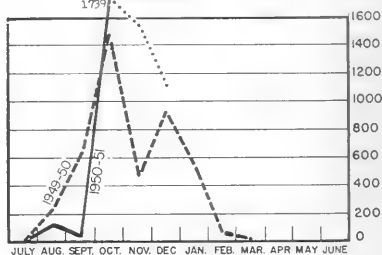
UNITED STATES - SHRIMP



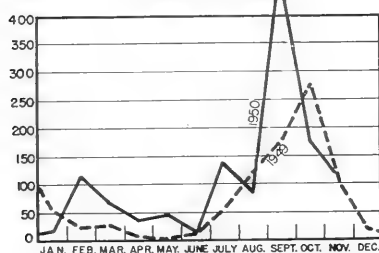
CALIFORNIA - TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE FISH



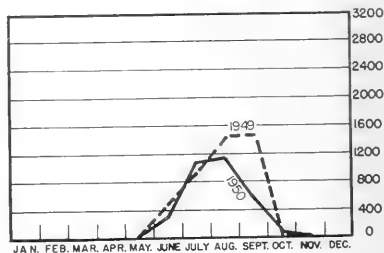
CALIFORNIA - PILCHARDS



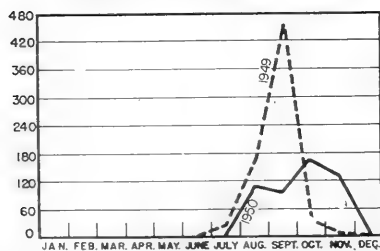
CALIFORNIA - MACKEREL



ALASKA - SALMON



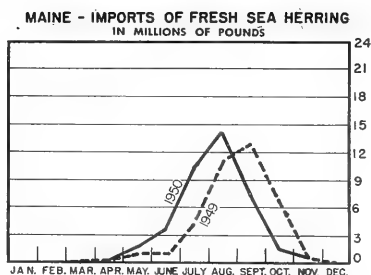
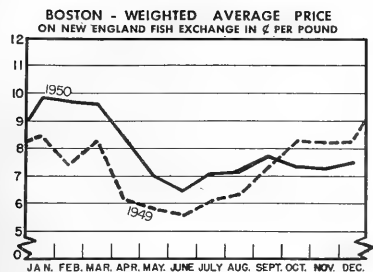
WASHINGTON - PUGET SOUND SALMON



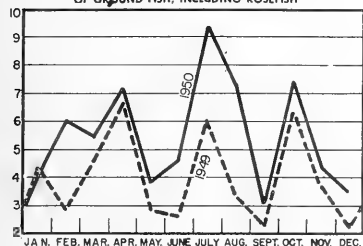
STANDARD CASES

Variety	No. Cans	Can Designation	Net. Wgt.
SARDINES	100	1/4 drawn	3 1/4 oz.
SHRIMP	48	—	5 oz.
TUNA	48	No. 1/2 tuna	7 oz.
PILCHARDS	48	No. 1 oval	15 oz.
MACKEREL	48	No. 300	15 oz.
SALMON	48	1-pound tall	16 oz.

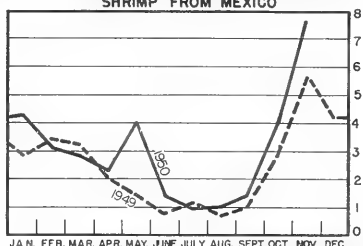
PRICES, IMPORTS and BY-PRODUCTS



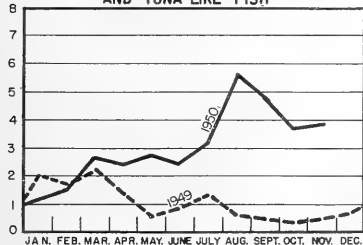
**U.S. - IMPORTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FILLETS
OF GROUND FISH, INCLUDING ROSEFISH**



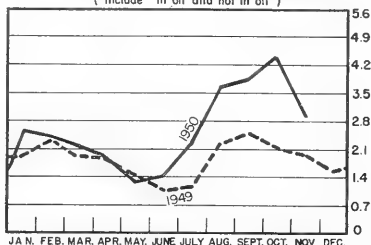
**U.S. - IMPORTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN
SHRIMP FROM MEXICO**



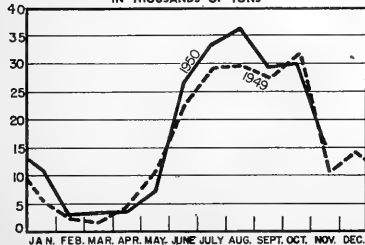
**U.S. - IMPORTS OF CANNED TUNA
AND TUNA-LIKE FISH**



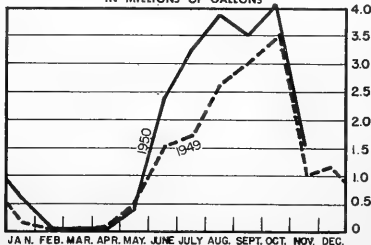
**U.S. - IMPORTS OF CANNED SARDINES
(Include in oil and not in oil)**

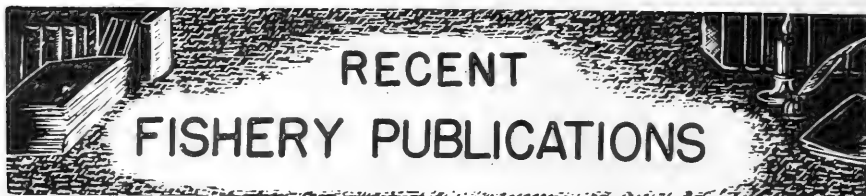


**U.S. & ALASKA - PRODUCTION OF FISH MEAL
IN THOUSANDS OF TONS**



**U.S. & ALASKA - PRODUCTION OF FISH OIL
IN MILLIONS OF GALLONS**





Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

- CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.
 FL - FISHERY LEAFLETS..
 MDL - MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS, LOCKER PLANTS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.
 SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.
 SSR.-FISH. - SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORTS--FISHERIES (LIMITED DISTRIBUTION).

Number	Title
CFS-588	- Frozen Fish Report, November 1950, 10 p.
CFS-589	- Texas Landings, October 1950, 4 p.
CFS-590	- Maine Landings, September 1950, 4 p.
CFS-591	- Fish Meal and Oil, October 1950, 2 p.
CFS-592	- Massachusetts Landings, July 1950, 14 p.
CFS-593	- New England Fisheries, 1948 Annual Summary, 7 p.
CFS-594	- Alabama Landings, October 1950, 4 p.
CFS-595	- Florida Landings, September 1950, 2 p.
CFS-597	- Frozen Fish Report, December 1950, 10 p.
CFS-598	- Texas Landings, November 1950, 4 p.
CFS-599	- Maine Landings, October 1950, 4 p.
CFS-602	- Alabama Landings, November 1950, 4 p.
CFS-603	- Florida Landings, October 1950, 4 p.
FL-317	- The Japanese Long-Line Fishery for Tunas, 27 p.
<u>Lists By States of Refrigerated Locker Plants (Revised):</u>	
MDL-5 - Georgia, 5 p.	MDL-30- North Carolina, 3 p.
MDL-8 - Montana, 6 p.	MDL-32- New Mexico, 2 p.
MDL-11- New Hampshire, 2 p.	MDL-37- Connecticut, 2 p.
MDL-15- Mississippi, 3 p.	MDL-38- Delaware, 1 p.
MDL-21- New Jersey, 2 p.	MDL-53- Nevada, 1 p.

- Sep. 261 - The Technological Section Aids the Fisheries.
 Sep. 262 - Utilization of Salmon Eggs for Production of Cholesterol, Lipide, and Protein.

- Number Title
 Sep. 263 - Feeding Studies with the Gum of *Gracillaria confervoides* and Carboxymethylcellulose.
 Sep. 264 - Studies on Analytical Methods of Extracting Vitamin A and Oil from Fishery Products--Part IV - Experiments on the Extraction of Low-Oil-Content Livers with Acetone, Ethyl Ether, and Petroleum Ether.
 Sep. 265 - A Chemical Evaluation of Tuna-Liver and Beef-Liver Meals Prepared by Different Methods.
 Sep. 266 - Technical Note No. 5 - "Pink Yeast" Isolated from Oysters Grows at Temperatures Below Freezing.
 Sep. 267 - Technical Note No. 6 - Vitamin A Potencies of Liver Oils of Bering Sea Cod and Flounder.
 Sep. 268 - Technical Note No. 7 - Results of Some Tests with Frozen Lobsters and Lobster Meat.
 Sep. 269 - Feeding Value of Fish Meals.
 FL-383 - Oyster Culture in Japan, by A. R. Cahn, 80 p., illus., processed. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1950, p. 83 for abstract.)
 SSR-Fish. No. 33 - Results of Encouragement for the Development of Albacore Fishing Grounds in 1939, 175 p., illus., 1950.

ARTICLES BY FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AUTHORS IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"An Improved Method of Glazing Fish for Locker Storage," by S. R. Pottinger, Quick Frozen Foods and The Locker Plant, November 1950, vol. XIII, no. 4, pp. 120, 122.

Quick Frozen Foods, 82 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (This article will be issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a fishery leaflet in the near future.)

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PUBLICATIONS THAT FOLLOW SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES OR PUBLISHERS MENTIONED. DATA ON PRICES, IF READILY AVAILABLE, ARE SHOWN.

"Air Express Vs. Railway Express (A Comparison of Freshness of Fishery Products)," by William B. Lanham, Jr., article, *Air Transportation*, August 1950, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 10-1, 21-4; September 1950, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 7-8, 30-2; illus., printed. Import Publications, Inc., New York 4, N. Y., annual subscription \$5.00. A report on a number of trial air shipments conducted during December 1946 and February, March, and April 1947 by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in order to determine whether or not the savings in transportation time made possible by using air express would be reflected in the delivery of fresher fish and shellfish. Included in the articles is a discussion of packaging, railway shipping containers, air shipping containers, proper packaging for air shipments; and tables giving temperature and related data for air shipments of fish from Florida to College Park, Md., and degree of difference in freshness of comparable samples of fish as expressed by a taste panel. In his conclusion, the author states that "the ideal solution to the problems of packaging for air transport would seem to be a refrigerated cargo space in the plane to provide temperature control to maintain lower temperature in the product and some type of water-tight container to prevent damage from leakage. Until planes with such equipment are in common usage, however, special packaging seems to be the most satisfactory solution. Also, "there was no discernible difference in the appearance of the fish shipped by air transport and those shipped by railway express. Very few fish had bruises and these were found in both types of shipment. There was no apparent leaching of color of any of the fish," the author concluded.

(Alaska) 1949 Annual Report, Report No. 1, 40 p., printed, illus. Alaska Fisheries Board and Alaska Department of Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska, 1950. This report, the first annual report of the Alaska Fisheries Board (created by the 19th Territorial Legislature and approved March 21, 1949), is a resume of activities of the Department for 1949. The report contains statistics on the number of salmon canneries and pack (1878-1949); comparative values of canned salmon by species (1905-1949); and production (quantity and value) of 25 Alaskan fishery products (1936-47). In addition to a history of the salmon canneries in southeastern Alaska from 1878 through 1949, the report contains the Act creating the Alaska Department of Fisheries, a discussion of inspection and stream improvement, a financial statement, and a discussion of the plans of the Department and its future outlook.

Congres International D'Etude sur Le Role du Poisson dans L'Alimentation (International Study Congress on the Role of Fish in Nutrition)—held at Paris, October 26-28, 1950, 548 p., illus. Institut Oceanographique, 195 Rue Saint-Jacques, Paris, France, 1950. Papers and discussions presented at this meeting were divided into four main subjects:

(1) Nutritional value of fish; (2) Nutritional and industrial use of fish; (3) Fish in the economy of France; and (4) Fish distribution. Among the papers presented under (1) were: Fishery Products and Their Nutritional Value; The Principal Vitamins in Fish; The Mineral Elements in Fish; and The Role of Fish in Diets. Under (2) there were, among others, the following papers: Salting, Smoking, and Dehydration of Fish; Evolution and Recent Progress in the Preservation of Fish in France; Refrigeration in the Norwegian Fishery Industry; Composition and Utilization of Fish Solubles; and Fish Meals and Their Utilization in the Animal Nutrition. For (3), some of the papers presented dealt with: Price of Fish; The Role of Fish in the School Lunchrooms; and Fish in Army Nutrition. The papers presented under (4) were concerned with transportation of fish; market development, fish publicity, and increasing the consumption of fish in the various European countries.

(ECA) Ninth Report to Congress of the Economic Cooperation Administration (For the Quarter Ended June 30, 1950), 167 p., printed, 40 cents. Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., November 1950. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) Reports on the activities under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 as well as the programs of economic aid to Korea and the general area of China. Edible fishery products are specifically listed as a group in some of the tables contained in this publication.

Food Consumption Trends in Birmingham, Ala., 1935, 1946, & 1948, (1948 Food Consumption Surveys, Special Report No. 1), 19 p., processed. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 1950. This report presents some of the findings of a comparison of a food consumption (including fishery products) study made in 1948 by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics with income and expenditure studies made in Birmingham by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The comparison covers estimates of one week's food consumption in the winters of 1935, 1946, and 1948. In analyzing the data collected on fishery products, the report points out that "in 1935 fresh and canned fish were less expensive than poultry and most meats and represented about one-tenth of total consumption. By 1946, when most of these items were no longer cheap substitutes for meat and poultry, consumption was lower than in 1935. However, by 1948, with prices of so many meats above those of some sea foods, more fish and other sea food items were used than in either 1935 or 1946."

"Food Poisoning," by Victor C. Vaughan, *The Scientific Monthly*, vol. LXVI, No. 3, pp. 155-61, printed. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington 5, D. C., single copies 75 cents. This article briefly discusses the various aspects of

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food poisoning. The subjects covered include mussel poisoning, fish poisoning, meat poisoning, milk poisoning, and a general review of canned foods.

France--Directory of Importers, ECA Financed Commodities, 114 p., printed. Economic Cooperation Administration - Special Mission to France (Available from Office of Information, Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington 25, D. C., August 1950). This directory contains the names and addresses of firms which have been given licenses by the French Government to import commodities financed by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period September 1949-March 1950. Firms are listed by type of commodities purchased. Among the categories of commodities included are food, feed, and fertilizers.

(International Commission on Whaling) First Report of the Commission (Covering the first fiscal year 1st June, 1949 to 31st May, 1950), 31 p., printed, International Whaling Commission, London, England, 1950. This is the first report of the Commission and includes a list of its members; the text of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946); the Schedule to the Convention as amended at the Commission's first meeting; list of commissioners, etc., attending the first meeting; agenda for the first meeting; rules of procedure; resolutions passed at the first meeting; amendments to Schedule made at first meeting; and income and expenditure account for the year ended May 31, 1950.

International Whaling Statistics (XXIII), 65 p., printed, kr. 2.00 (approx. 30 cents). The Committee for Whaling Statistics, Oslo, Norway, 1950. Statistics for the Antarctic season 1947-48 and for the whaling on other grounds in 1948 are shown in this publication. Except for the U.S.S.R. floating factory Aleut and the whale oil production of two Brazilian shore stations, complete information about all whaling activities in Antarctic waters during the season 1947-48 and on other grounds in 1948 are included. Also included are tables giving the whaling results of the various countries separately.

Packaging in Germany During the Period 1939-1945, by Miss A. E. Wiegand, B. I. O. S. Surveys, Report No. 31, 61 p., illus., 2s. 0d. net (approx. 30 cents). Published for the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee by His Majesty's Stationery Office, P. O. Box 569, London, S. E. 1, England, 1950. Included in this report is a discussion of paper, board, parchment, films, foils, and plastics used for packaging in Germany; and metal and glass containers. In addition, textiles, adhesives, and adhesive tapes for containers; rot- and fire-proofing, and corrosion prevention; food packaging; and filling machinery are additional subjects covered by the report. Metal containers used to pack fishery products are mentioned in several instances.

Production and Yield of the Oyster Canning Industry of South Carolina, by Robert Lunz, Contributions from Bears Bluff Laboratories No. 9, 14 p., printed,

illus. Bears Bluff Laboratories, Wadmalaw Island, S. C., May 1950. Oyster production by the three major canning factories in South Carolina for the past 23 years is analyzed in this report. The author reports that oyster production by these canneries has gradually increased from slightly less than 250,000 bushels in 1926-27, to a high of 650,000 bushels in 1939-40, dropped to an almost all-time low in 1944-45, and again increased in 1948-49 to a point somewhat above the average production for the 23 years. However, the yield of meat in ounces from a bushel of oysters has more or less steadily declined, reaching in the 1948-49 season an all-time low of 27.9 ounces per bushel. Included is a discussion of production; economic conditions affecting the fluctuations in oyster harvest; the decline in oyster yields; causes for the decline; shell planting; depletion; and oyster diseases.

"The Sardine Season of 1950," article, Trade News, October 1950, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 9-11, illus., processed. Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. A report on the Canadian east coast sardine season for 1950.

Seals of the Canadian East Coast, by H. D. Fisher, General Series, No. 18, 4 p., illus., printed. Atlantic Biological Station, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, St. Andrews, N. B., Canada, September 1950. The resident and migratory species of seals found on the Canadian east coast are described in this leaflet.

Some Aspects of Food Refrigeration and Freezing, FAO Agricultural Studies No. 12, 215 p., illus., printed, \$2.00. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Washington, D. C., November 1950. This book is a comprehensive outline of current knowledge in various fields of food refrigeration and freezing (including fishery products), which has particular application in Europe, and which is in general applicable to all parts of the world. Recognizing the importance of refrigeration in the preservation of fruit, vegetables, dairy, fishery products, and other food products, and the interest of many European countries in further developments in this field, FAO held a meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, October 11-23, 1948, to which all European countries were invited to send their specialists in food refrigeration and freezing to exchange information on new developments in these fields. Approximately 100 workers attended from 13 countries. Papers presented at that meeting have been used as the main source of material for this publication. Included in the publication are discussions of the principles of refrigeration; production and use of ice; household refrigerators, home freezers, and locker plants; construction of cold storage plants; refrigerating machinery; methods and apparatus for commercial freezing; packaging materials and machinery; judging flavor, color, and texture of food; plant sanitation; chilled and frozen foods; transportation of chilled and frozen foods in Europe; and marketing frozen foods in Europe. Under the discussion of chilled and frozen foods, fishery products are specifically mentioned. Sections dealing with chilled and frozen lean fish, fatty fish, and

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frozen shellfish are included. These sections review the chilling, freezing, and practical freezing problems; rancidity in frozen herring; fundamental characteristics of herring oil; the effect of catalysts, common salt, glazing, and drying; and the freezing of shrimp, lobster, mussels, and oysters.

Statutory Net-Content Marking Requirements for Packages (Undefined) and Packages of Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics, NBS Circular 503, by Kathryn M. Schwarz and Ralph W. Smith, 8 p., printed, 5 cents. National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.). Presented in this pamphlet is a summary and tabulation of statutory requirements for net-content declarations on packages in general and on packages of foods, drugs, and cosmetics in particular. It is based upon the latest available statutes of the United States and of the States, Territories, District of Columbia, and organized island possessions of the United States. Requirements of city ordinances are not included.

Supplement for 1949 to Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-48, 41 p., processed. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (September 1950). This supplement contains revisions for the tables published in the Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-48, Miscellaneous Publication No. 691, as well as comparable data for 1949. In general, only the revised data are carried in the tables found in this supplement. Fishery products, broken down into various separate categories, are included among the many food items covered.

Trieste Importers, 16 p., printed. Office of Information, Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., 1950. Trieste importers and the commodities in which they specialize are listed in this publication. Included are importers of canned foodstuffs, fishing tools, sponges, and stockfish.

United States Import Duties (1950), (Including Special and Administrative Provisions of the Tariff Act, as Amended), Miscellaneous Series, TC 1. 10: Im 7/4/950, 372 p., \$2.00. U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.). This publication contains schedules of articles subject to duty and of articles free of duty as of July 1, 1950, and special and administrative provisions of the Tariff Act, as amended as of July 1, 1950. Section I represents a restatement of the dutiable and the free lists of the Tariff

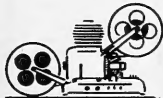
Act showing rates of ordinary customs duties (including free rates and import-tax rates) in tabular schedule form, and information as to special and additional duties and special exemptions which are provided for elsewhere than in the dutiable or free lists of the Tariff Act. Many of the rates specified in the Tariff Act of 1930 and many of the import-tax rates subsequently imposed have been changed by Presidential proclamations and a few by direct Congressional amendments. Changes by the former method were made either under section 336 of the Tariff Act (the so-called flexible-tariff provisions), or in pursuance of reciprocal trade agreements entered into under the Trade Agreements Act enacted on June 12, 1934, and thereafter amended at various times. These changes in duties are reflected in Section I. In Section II are set forth the special and administrative provisions of the Tariff Act, as amended up to the date of this publication, and includes all the amendments made by the Customs Administrative Act of 1938 and other Congressional enactments.

Supplement 1 to United States Import Duties (1950), 46 p., processed. U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., December 1950. This is the first supplement to United States Import Duties (1950), bringing that publication up to date. The original document, released in August 1950, showed all United States import duties in effect on July 1, 1950. Most of changes in duty since that date result from the withdrawal (effective December 11, 1950) of certain tariff concessions originally negotiated with China in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and from the termination (effective at the close of December 31, 1950) of the trade agreement between the United States and Mexico. (This supplement is free to persons who have already purchased or to new purchasers of the original document.)

Trade Lists

The Commercial Intelligence Branch, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, has published the following mimeographed trade list. Copies of this list may be obtained by firms in the United States from that office or from Department of Commerce field offices at \$1.00 per list.

Oils (Animal, Fish, and Vegetable)—Importers, Dealers, Producers, Refiners, and Exporters—Chile, 8 p., (November 1950); lists the names and address (and products handled) of Chilean importers, dealers, producers, refiners, and exporters of animal, fish, and vegetable oils.



MOTION PICTURE

The following motion picture is available only from the source given in listing.

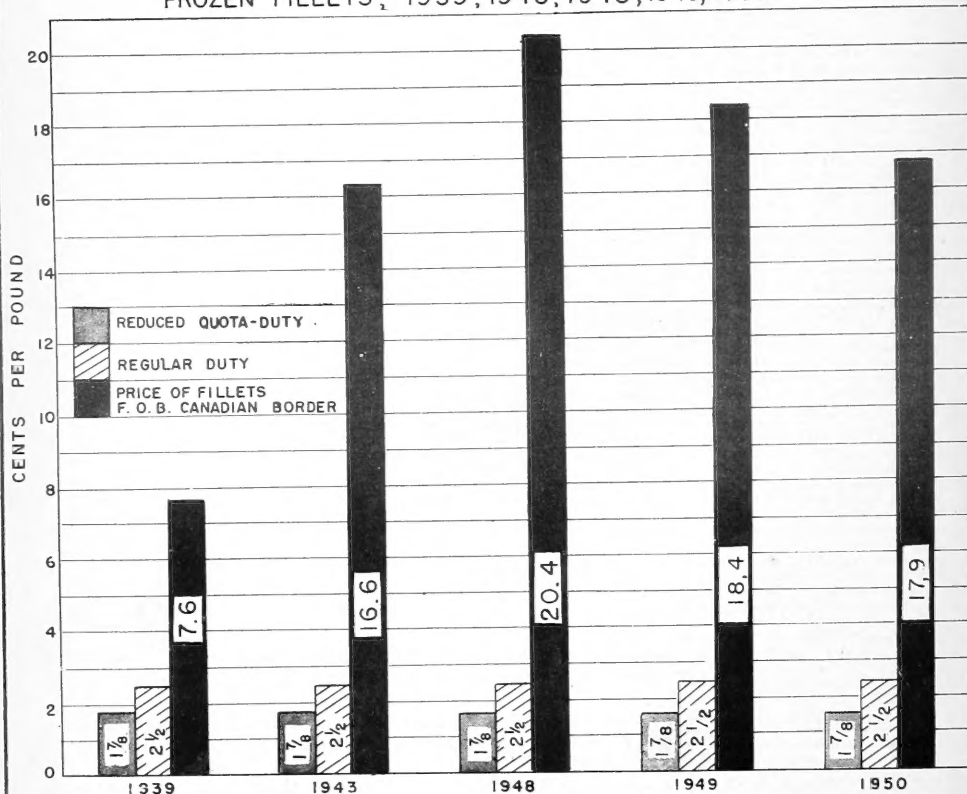


Conservation in Action, 16 mm. color and sound, running time 15 minutes. Released by the Fish and Wildlife Service, December 1950. This film briefly tells the habitat-needs of salmon, waterfowl, buffalo, mountain goats, moose, and many other creatures, and shows the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service in meeting these needs and managing the renewable resources in our waters and on our lands. Application for bookings should be made to the DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. Requests for booking the film should be made

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RELATIONSHIP OF DUTIES AND IMPORT PRICES OF FRESH AND FROZEN FILLETS, 1939, 1943, 1948, 1949, 1950*



* Based on 9 months.

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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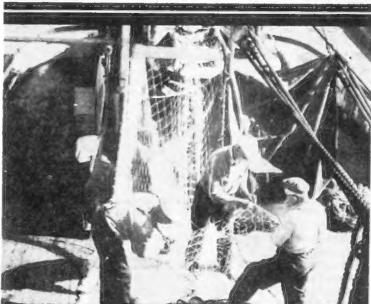


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FISH and WILDLIFE SERVICE
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Since Federal regulations require that all mailing lists be circularized periodically, a circularization letter dated November 15 was sent to all those on the Commercial Fisheries Review mailing list. (Individuals or firms who have been added to the mailing list subsequent to October 1, 1950, will not receive a circularization letter and will continue to be retained on the mailing list, unless the recipient meanwhile requests that his name be removed.)

The names of those firms and individuals who do not return the lower portion of the November 15 circularization letter will be deleted from the Commercial Fisheries Review mailing list. The January 1951 issue will be the last one to be mailed to those who do not reply. If you do not wish to miss any issues of the Review and you have not yet replied to the circularization letter, mail your reply immediately upon receipt of the January 1951 issue.

The circularization notice contains several questions which are to be answered by the recipients of the Review. The editors respectfully urge you to answer these questions as the answers will aid the editorial staff to determine the type of material that should be published in the Review in order to better serve the needs and interests of our readers.

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